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SHANGHAI PEACE PLAN PRESSED

British Formula Now Being Taken Up With Cabinets Concerned

JAPANESE CIVILIANS PROMISED PROTECTION IF TROOPS ALL WITHDRAW FROM S'HAH CITY

London, Aug. 18.

The British Ambassadors at Nanking and Tokyo have been instructed to approach the Chinese and Japanese Governments with a view to neutralising the Shanghai area, it is learned to-day.

It is proposed that China and Japan both withdraw their forces from the area and that Great Britain should undertake the responsibility of protecting Japanese residents, provided France and the United States will assist her.

The demarcation of the limits of the area to be neutralised would be a matter for local discussion, it is suggested.

It is felt that these proposals should test the genuineness of the Japanese contention that their forces are only operating in Shanghai to protect Japanese lives and property, it is stated.—Reuter.

BRITISH DEFENCE AREA BOMBED

Shanghai, Aug. 19 (5.29 a.m.).

Two planes participated in night raids over Shanghai at about 9.30 p.m. yesterday, but only one of them dropped any bombs. Although it was first announced that they had been recognised as Japanese machines, the Japanese now deny ownership. Neither of the combatant parties would care to admit responsibility in this case since the scene of the bombing was within the British defence sector.

One of the planes flew over Nantao, the Chinese-administered section of Greater Shanghai to the south of the International Settlement. It apparently did no bombing but it terrified the inhabitants by power-diving and zooming up just over the roofs of houses.

The aviator repeated this performance over the French Concession causing people to scatter helter-skelter.

There is confusion over the identity of the bomb-dropping machine caused by the Japanese denial of ownership. People who watched the raider from roof-tops, however, insist it must have been a Japanese aircraft for although it circled low over Japanese warship it did not attack their gunfire.

FUSILIERS FIGHT FIRE

The Royal Welch Fusiliers, just arrived from Hongkong, helped to fight a fire in the Telephone Exchange Building in the North Station sector yesterday. The blaze was caused by an incendiary bomb from a raiding plane.

The Fusiliers only to-day replaced the Russian Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Defence Corps, who have evacuated this sector because it is probably the most dangerous of all the International Settlement defence line.—Reuter.

BOMBER CRASHES

Shanghai, Aug. 18.
A Japanese bomber which took part in the bombardment of Lung-tung aerodrome this morning crashed at Nanwei, near Shanghai, after being hit by Chinese anti-aircraft guns. The machine was burned.—Central News.

BRITISH INTERESTS

London, Aug. 18.
It has been authoritatively stated that the Government has decided, under no circumstances, to abandon commercial and economic interests in Shanghai at present.—United Press.

Nazi Military Camps May Be Active in U.S.

Washington, Aug. 18.
Investigation of complaints that Nazi organisations in the United States are running military training camps in New Jersey and elsewhere, has been ordered by the Attorney-General, Mr. Homer S. Cummings. The Federal Bureau of Investigation will conduct the inquiry, which will be followed by a more formal Government probe if the facts appear to warrant it.—Reuter.

RELIEF APPROPRIATION

Washington, Aug. 18.
Senator Hamilton Fish supported the proposal to appropriate \$500,000 for relief of Shanghai refugees. He said, however, "we have far below ten thousand Americans in China. There's no need to send twelve hundred more marines. It would be far better to order all marines and gunboats out of China. It's an utterly mistaken policy which may involve us in an Asiatic War."

GOLD STAR FOR SH'AI

Washington, Aug. 18.
The Navy department announced to-day that the Gunnam station ship "Gold Star," which is at Cavite at present, will be going to Shanghai about August 20 to assist the (Continued on Page 4.)

PROVISION FOR INFIRM REFUGEES

Doctors, Nurses To Meet Ships

Special arrangements are being made by the Hongkong authorities for the care of sick and infirm refugees arriving from Shanghai within the next few days. All such people will be met immediately on arrival by doctors and nurses, who will see that every possible care is taken of them.

The shipping companies have been supplying the authorities with information regarding the numbers and nationality of refugees arriving, but no specific information is being received regarding the number of those who are sick or infirm.

Care will be taken of these particular cases as soon as they arrive, and they will be removed at the first convenient opportunity, probably after the first rush has been coped with. There will be ambulances in attendance in case they are needed. Friends and relatives of sick refugees can therefore rest assured that every comfort will be provided.

In order to simplify the organisation, special handbills containing instructions are to be circulated to all refugees immediately on arrival.

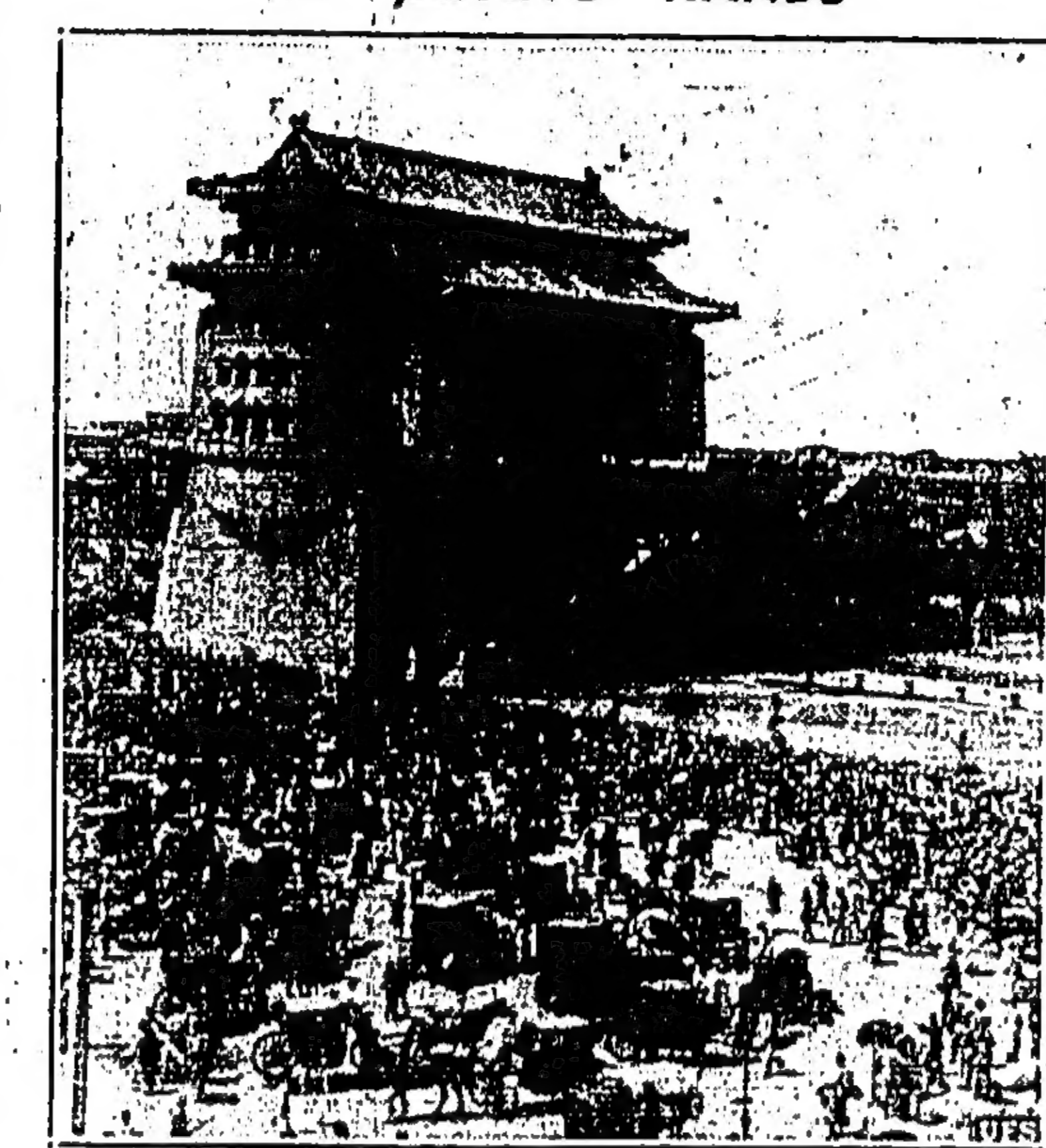
STOP PRESS

At 7 p.m. to-day Dr. L. T. Ride will broadcast over ZBW an account of his personal experiences in Shanghai on Saturday, August 14.

TROOPS FOR SHANGHAI?

Singapore, Aug. 18.
Although nothing has been definitely fixed at present, there is a strong possibility that the Middlesex Battalion will proceed to Shanghai.—Reuter.

IN JAPAN'S HANDS



Peiping, ancient capital of China, is now ruled by Japanese troops. According to Chinese authorities, there has been much looting by troops of the forces of occupation, unarmed Chinese police being helpless to prevent it. Most of the Chinese newspapers have ceased to publish and university professors and other leaders in the community are leaving for southern cities. Above is pictured the entrance to one of the city's gates, which were thrown open to the Japanese army by Chang Tze-chung in the absence of General Sung, Chieh-yuan.

DETERMINED TO YIELD NOTHING UNDER PRESSURE

U.S. Policy in East Now Hardening

London, Aug. 19.

The co-operation of the United States with other powers in the Far East is faced with political difficulties, according to the Morning Post to-day. The Washington correspondent of this newspaper states that the full effect of the sending of more marines to Shanghai is not yet clear, but if the move passes without strong opposition the Administration will feel its hand is strengthened and will be able to pursue a vigorous policy in the Far East.

Behind the decision to increase the United States' forces in Shanghai is the determination not to yield a dollar of investment or a point of privilege under pressure from Japan. It is felt that if the Japanese forces take full possession of Shanghai any failure of the international forces there to preserve order will provide an excuse for the Japanese to intervene in the interest of law and order.

The United States is not going to lose its influence or interests in the Far East by default. The President himself is believed to be particularly concerned, first over the safety of American nationals, secondly over the opinion felt to be increasing abroad that the United States is a decadent power.—Reuter.

BRITISH CONCERN

London, Aug. 18.

There is no change in the British Government's view that the conflict in which Japan and China are becoming ever more deeply involved is capable of a peaceful settlement, given the goodwill which has been repeatedly professed both at Tokyo and Nanking, and, in particular, that the tension which has recently arisen at Shanghai could and should be relieved at once, so as to avert the threat to the safety of the International Settlement by an agreement between the parties for re-disposition of the local forces which have clashed.

Means for bringing to an end the dangerous situation at Shanghai have been for some days under discussion both between the British and other diplomatic, consular and military and naval authorities on the spot, and by their home Governments, and definite proposals have now been advanced by the British Government, through diplomatic channels, to the Chinese and Japanese Governments.

ESSENTIAL NEEDS

Details of the proposals are not available, but it is understood that in the British view the essentials of any scheme for isolation of the International Settlement from the theatre of any Sino-Japanese hostilities are, first, the mutually agreed ex- (Continued on Page 4.)

GUNS RESUME BITTER DUEL

Shanghai Awakens To Hideous Dawn

JAPANESE SLAIN BY INFURIATED MOB

Shanghai, Aug. 19 (9.19 a.m.).

The lull which followed last night's aerial attack was broken this morning by a half an hour's exchange of artillery fire, in which Japanese naval units and field batteries duelled with Chinese gunners established in Pootung.

The first Japanese craft to open fire were two destroyers lying in the Whangpoo. Then the Idzumo, flagship of the fleet, opened with her heavier weapons. Finally, the whole long line of warcraft, stretching down to Woosung, joined in the fight.

A shell struck a cotton mill on the Pootung side and started a serious fire which is now raging.

The bombardment awakened all Shanghai.

CANTONESE ALERT TO DANGER OF AIR RAIDS

Prepared To Fight Any Attacks

Canton, Aug. 18.

The situation in Canton to-night is normal, and peace and order have been restored following the report of an attempted air raid by Japanese planes.

Official quarters revealed that an emergency report was received from military posts along the coast at 10.15 o'clock this morning stating that four Japanese bombers from an unknown base were flying toward Canton.

An alarm was sent out and thousands sought cover under reinforced buildings and in bomb-proof dugouts erected in various parts of the city.

Meanwhile, the Canton air force immediately sent out eight planes, including six pursuit planes and two bombers, to intercept the invaders. The Chinese machines flew close to Bocca Tigris where they sighted the Japanese planes.

Seeing themselves outnumbered, the Japanese raiders turned and made their escape in a south-westerly direction.

Owing to a heavy rainstorm and the poor visibility, the Chinese planes lost sight of the invading planes, and returned to their base after scouting for an hour.

Prepared For Air Raids

A survey conducted by the Central News Agency here to-day revealed that local authorities have been preparing extensively for possible air raids. Practically all high buildings and hills in Canton and its vicinity have been adapted for mounting anti-aircraft guns.

Towering above the skyline on the Bund, the newly-opened Ol Kwan Hotel, a 15-storey reinforced concrete structure, has at its top a tower, equipped with gun platforms. The roof of the Sun Company's Asia Hotel has been prepared to accommodate anti-aircraft guns. Other high buildings surrounding the city light and power plant are similarly equipped.

The Goddess of Mercy Hill, behind the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Auditorium, has been equipped that it can become an anti-aircraft fortress at a

War casualties last night included the well-known Filipino boxer, Ray Mayo, flyweight champion of China. He was mistaken for a Japanese and attacked in Nanking Road. Badly mauled, he was rushed to hospital.

A more serious affair occurred in the French Concession where one Japanese was killed and another seriously injured as a result of an attack by a furious mob.

Intermittent cannonading is ushering in this, the seventh day of the second Shanghai war. Some of the fires which lit up both sides of the river last night following the day's strenuous duel between Japanese warships and Chinese shore batteries in Pootung, had died down this morning. But others still burned, especially one on Pootung side, from which a mile-long billow of smoke is issuing.

FRESH TROOPS ARRIVING

The North China Daily News learns that three divisions of Japanese troops are arriving in Shanghai in the next few days. The first is expected to arrive to-day, and if the Chinese bombing planes again appear it may be warmly welcomed.

The prospect of the bombing of the disembarking troops makes the evacuation of the second contingent of British refugees an exciting adventure. They are scheduled to leave to-day by the Empress of Asia.

Besides the usual heavy artillery fire yesterday and last night, Shanghai was treated to the first night air attack, but the identity of the raiders is still a matter of dispute.—Reuter.

HOSPITAL BOMBED

Shanghai, Aug. 19.

Military quarters revealed this morning that three Japanese planes bombed the military base hospital of Tung Nan Medical College, near Chenju yesterday.

The director of the hospital, whose name has not been revealed, was seriously wounded, and three inmates of the hospital were injured.—Central News.

moment's notice. White Cloud Mountain has also been fortified. Every precaution has been taken to guard against damage to the city's power plant in event of an air raid, since the crippling of the plant might contribute to panic.

A string of observation posts along the coast and between Bocca Tigris and Canton will insure timely warning of the approach of raiding aircraft.

Special attention has been given the defence of the two bridges across the river at Shekling on the Kowloon-Canton Railway.—Central News.

MAKE THESE AT HOME-

To Wear on the Beach



The sun-dress has shaped panels in the skirt, which make it practical for seaside tennis as well as beach wear. A sleeveless matching jacket partners the second frock, with its original collar and cuffs.



A slip-on coat is a useful holiday extra. Camel hair cloth would be a good choice for material.



JUST twenty and all out for fresh air and sunshine, yet how a lovely day can be spoiled by the wrong frock or the feeling that your hat, bag or shoes are not just right with the rest of your outfit.

When you are young, models are apt to assume mountain-like proportions, so before I go on to describe today's patterns, here is a word of advice on summer colour schemes.

Do, please, keep your wash frocks, however many you have, to three or four shades—this allows plenty of choice—and make one set of accessories for two or three dresses. For instance, with brown or blue the following colours blend beautifully—most shades of blue from love in the mist to bright cornflower, green from palest leaf shades to quite brilliant hues, china or coral pink, orange, lemon, terra cotta, coral, sand, beige, white and off white.

Bear in mind, too, that beige and white accessories tone in with most shades successfully. In addition, they are cool looking and give a summery note to an outfit.

They are particularly selected for those who do not make many of their own clothes and are really easy-to-make styles for the amateur with the minimum of seams.

I want you to study the back view of pattern No. 1054. You will notice that it has a smart shaggy bodice.

This little sun dress is cut with shaped panels in the back of the skirt as well as the front. It will, therefore, serve as a useful tennis frock, and there is plenty of room to run about the court. 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Science Looks At Marriage

MARRIAGE need no longer be a wife are living and happily married, this improves their daughter's outlook for happiness. The same principle applies to the husband. "In-laws" evidently do not develop their full potentialities as trouble-makers until they are widowed.

Brothers and sisters on the wife's side decrease the chances of happiness by about 20 per cent. On the husband's side the decrease is not quite so large.

Education is quite an important factor in marriage. The higher a couple stand in the cultural scale the more their margin of safety from domestic discord. Wide discrepancies between the cultural level of husband and wife are prolific sources of trouble.

Some of the discoveries of science are in accordance with the findings of common sense and common sense.

The husband's mother is the "in-law" who affects a marriage most seriously. With cool detachment, science has calculated that if the husband's mother is dead the chances are that the couple will live a life of harmony. The bride's father is next in importance on the list of potential marriage-wreckers. If he is not living, the prospects of happiness are quite good. If both these parents are dead, the odds are in favour of happiness.

Parents, however, according to science, have their uses before marriage. If a father advises against a marriage, take heed. His advice is much more far as to say that as a general rule it is safe to disregard mother's advice, whether for or against.

Happiness Chances

When a wife has outside interests, her marriage is more likely to turn out successful than that of the wife who clings to the old maxim that the place of a woman is in the home. Up to a certain point, interest in religion, church affairs, clubs, and social organisations on the part of the wife increases the chances of success in marriage.

Husbands and wives who loved their parents are likely to be happy with each other. Those whose family relationships were not harmonious find it more difficult to make adjustments in the married state.

Happiness is hereditary. Subject to the inevitable flat rate deduction for "in-laws," if both parents of the

BITS TO CUT OUT

Anti-Ant

If you are bothered with ants in your cupboard, point all round the inside edges and crevices with crescent. Keep a piece of camphor on each shelf.

White Linen

TAKE three or four thin slices of lemon (the rind should be cut off) and put them in your boiler with white clothes and house linen. It will help to give your clothes a white, well-cared-for look.

Moths Beaten

At this time of the year most women are warring war against an invading air force of moths, mosquitoes and flies.

Perhaps the greatest of these annoyances are the moths. Their silence enables them to get on with the wool work in peace.

The moth menace is on the increase. The reason for this is probably central heating, and the fact that most houses these days possess boilers, which means that they are warmer than they used to be, thus making the moths far more at home.

When furniture or carpets have been badly attacked by moth, there is only one safe method of guarding against further damage, and that is to have the article concerned treated to a special baking process now in use.

Most big furniture stores and upholsterers undertake this work fairly inexpensively, and it really is necessary to have it done, for other articles of furniture might easily become infected in the same way.

There are liquids which can be safely sprayed upon all kinds of delicate fabrics, and even animals, and are a splendid preventive.

Sweet Scents

MAKE false hems of a matching material, fill them with lavender and tuck them to the edges of your net curtains. Summer breezes will blow the scent into your room.

Coat hangers padded with lavender flowers and placed on a table or an old chest, gives character to your room.

A large shallow bowl of polished copper or china, filled with lavender flowers and placed on a table or an old chest, gives character to your room.

DO TEACH YOUR KIDDIES HOW TO PLAY

A GREAT many mothers, whether they leave their child to the amah or not, regard play as a natural process the child will learn by himself. This is true, and it is also not true. Just as the child will probably learn to speak eventually, even if he is not assisted, so he will learn to play, but unless he has the proper guidance he will not learn to play properly.

So often out here one meets the child who can't play by himself ("Won't," his mother usually says) who must have an amah or mother or another child to play with him. This is a sad reflection on his parent. A young child should learn to amuse himself, and given the right toys, and having been taught to use them, he will do so. To be able to play by himself is one of the great assets of his life.

Remember how annoying people are when they cannot sit at home, but must for ever be going out somewhere, simply because they have never learned how to amuse themselves. There won't always be someone for your child to play with, so make certain he learns to amuse himself.

Concentration

ONE of the most astonishing things about a small child is his power of concentration for a long time. You can watch a mere baby playing with a tin. He will sit for a very long time taking the lid off and putting it on again. If he is left undisturbed he will learn to amuse himself in this way.

His amusement lies in finding out something entirely new, in realising that he can do this particular thing himself.

All play is an attempt on the child's part, unconsciously, to fit himself for the part he will play later on. Therefore, encourage such games. Let the child imitate you, or help you if you are doing some work in which he can help.

Don't trust him aside when you are cooking or dusting or sewing, with "go away, you can't do this," but let him help. Give the child a needle and cotton and an old piece of material. She will be perfectly happy imitating Mummy, and thinking she is doing something of value.

THE trouble in this country is, of course, that Mothers do so little. They rarely cook—a joy to any child—or dust, or sweep, or make the beds, or wash the clothes. And amahs can't be bothered with children when they are busy. But you should try to let your child do these things. If she wants to wash clothes, let her. A wet romper is soon changed, even if amah thinks it is a nuisance.

If she wants to scrub the floor, give her a bucket of water and a brush in the bathroom where she can do no harm. Don't all the time say "no"—you will kill her interest, and probably wonder when you get "home" why your child is so lacking in the interest other children show in the normal routine of the house.

Early play is entirely individual. Young children do not play together. They may play beside each other, but their games do not interlock. As the child grows older it will have to learn to play with others, and here a little careful guidance will make life much easier for the child. At first she will resent another taking her toys, will always want everything herself. The answer is to suggest some game the children can play together—tea parties, mummies and daddies, doctors, and so forth and give each its own part, to take turns.

Children play better by themselves, than when they have an annoying adult giving orders. Teach them games, and then leave them to play alone. But do teach them!

Rust-resisting

RUST quickly damages non-metalwork you want to store, smear it over with vaseline before putting it away.

Use up your Tea leaves

TEA leaves have their uses. Try them for cleaning the inside of narrow-necked bottles. Drain the tea off the leaves and put plenty into the bottle, half fill with warm water, then with your hand over the top of the opening swirl first one way and then the other. Rinse with cold water.

Refreshen tired-looking mats with tea leaves. Drain them and sprinkle the wet leaves on the mat; brush off with a stiff broom.

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BIG SPECIAL ATTRACTION FOR TO-MORROW & SATURDAY

Loaded with laughs and delicious entertainment—the maddest merriest musical extravaganza that Hollywood ever created—the sensational Jamboree number is the most gorgeous of all spectacles.

FIRST TIME EVER SHOWN! AT POPULAR PRICES!

This world has never seen anything like this one before! Daringly different! Startlingly new! Screamingly funny! It's a ravishing revolution in screen revelry! Wonderful song hits and music!

A SHOW YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS!

THE GIANT MUSICAL OF ALL TIME!

LAUGHS! GIRLS! SONG HITS!

ELLA LOGAN The zippiest gal in pictures!

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A New Universal Picture with DORIS NOLAN GEORGE MURPHY HUGH HERBERT GREGORY RATOFF GERTRUDE NIESEN ELLA LOGAN HENRY ARMETTA RAY ACHAUER and a dazzling cast of 350

Directed by Ralph Murphy Associate Producer, Lou Brock CHARLES R. ROGERS Executive Producer

MIDGE Says—

"I'm not making a noise—I'm crooning!"

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Soothing & Refreshing. Pleasant in use it also acts as an Effective Deodorant.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

The total Expenditure up to October, 1937, on behalf of sick and destitute children is estimated at \$25,000, against which the income to date is \$20,000.

The Society asks for the balance of \$5,000

Hon. Treasurers: Mr. D. BLACK, C.A., c/o Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming, 6 Des Voeux Road, Central. Mr. KWOK CHAN, c/o Banque de l'Indo China, Hongkong.

June 28, 1937.

\$1 TIFFINS

LEADERS OF WARRING U.S. TRADE UNION FACTIONS STATE THEIR CASE

JOHN LEWIS INSISTS COLLECTIVE-BARGAINING IS A NECESSITY

(By John L. Lewis
(Written for the United Press))

It is the opinion of the committee for Industrial Organisation that signed contracts are the essence of mutual good will between unions and employers expressed in collective-bargaining. No verbal contract has any standing in business outside verbal contracts between individuals who have supreme confidence in each other.

Businessmen sign leases and papers of incorporation and sales contracts, and it is regarded as good form to sign marriage contracts. Wills are frequently signed. Finally, no treaty of peace, whether to end a war or threatened combat, is finally confirmed without being set down in writing. This is usually recognised as common sense procedure.

In an employer-employee relationship, assuredly the most workable arrangement is one in which a union is recognised as the exclusive bargaining agent. Obviously, no employer could make a different kind of a contract with one group of employees than with another.

A union representing a majority of employees wants to be recognised exclusively by the management in order to insure its right to live and protect itself from the employer's act of organising counter-agencies to supplant and displace it.

Again, in collective-bargaining, it must be remembered that the check-off is not necessarily an essential but is merely a matter of convenience. It can be entered into by mutual agreement between employer and employees.

This is also true of the closed shop. The closed shop is not fundamentally necessary. For example, all publishers and printing establishments have closed shop agreements with the printing trades unions. I assume this is because the contracting parties have mutually agreed upon such procedure.

On the other hand, in the coal mining industry, contracts contain no closed shop verbiage. We don't quibble over it and yet an efficient union exists in the industry embracing all the men who work in the mines.

These two items—the closed shop and the check-off—are only incidental to the major problem of collective-bargaining. Unfortunately, they are too frequently used as Red Herring by the employers and are given a degree of consideration above their actual importance.

WORKERS' DEMAND

In many industries the workers will continue to demand continuation of the check-off arrangement for collecting of dues merely as a matter of business expediency. Just so long as the employers operate their own check-off in deducting from the gross wages of workers all items of company charges—which in many industries is a formidable list—it seems logical that a similar convenience should be afforded the union.

It is only one more charge—one more deduction from the pay check. Some companies now make a practice of not only deducting fees for equipment—such as mining tools—and insurance, but also have checked off for Liberty Loans Bonds or Church contributions.

You ask me whether members of the committee for Industrial Organisation who locally support strikes called by the American Federation of Labour or other groups will be encouraged or punished or ignored for their sympathetic activities. This is my answer: The C.I.O. has never opposed any strike on the part of the American Federation of Labour. It has cooperated everywhere. It is our policy to be friendly to other labour organisations and to assist and aid them in obtaining improvements in their wage structures and working conditions.

Finally, this situation regarding the prospects of "peace" between the C.I.O. and the A.F. of L. ten of the 30 or more international unions affiliated with the C.I.O. were suspended from the American Federation of Labour.

TWO YEARS FOR THEFT OF £10,000

"£5,700 IN THE HANDS OF CERTAIN PEOPLE"

Sentence of two years' hard labour was passed by the Recorder (Sir Holman Gregory, K.C.) at the Old Bailey recently on James Alfred Leslie Nicol, aged 30, a bank cashier, of Emerson-drive, Hornchurch, who pleaded guilty to stealing £10,071 from the Manor Park branch of Barclays Bank. He was employed there as first cashier.

Mr. E. J. P. Cussen (prosecuting) said that Nicol made a statement in which he said he loaned a suitcase with £1 and 10s. notes.

"Nicol," he said, "gave an account of his movements until he was taken into custody. The matter he refers to have received the close attention of the police, and no doubt such information as is available will be

They were on the receiving end of the act of ejection. They are the injured parties.

Any talk of peace must come from the American Federation of Labour and any such talk of peace must be predicated upon the acceptance of the principles laid down in the minority report to the Federation convention in 1935 demanding the recognition of industrial unions in certain industries.

That is our position. Any talk without this basis is merely futile—waste of time.

Of course, if the American Federation of Labour should desire to join the committee for Industrial Organisation, we would be glad to make known to them terms upon which they could enter.

Washington. John L. Lewis and William Green informed the 6,000,000 workers unionised into the committee for Industrial Organisation and the American Federation of Labour that although there was no present prospect for peace between the two factions, rank-and-file support of strikes called by either group would be tolerated by the other.

In the following signed statements, Lewis and Green say expressly that workers in one organisation who have supported strikers' affiliated with the other have not been disciplined and that friendly relations among the mass of trades unionists are expected to continue.

However, both leaders admit that prospects of peace between the C.I.O. and A.F. of L. are dim. Green said: "There are no immediate prospects of peace."

Green intimates publicly for the first time that further action against the C.I.O. will be taken at the next A.F. of L. convention. In addition, Green assailed the tactics of a general strike as "revolution."

Green says for the first time that the closed shop and check-off are merely incidental problems in collective-bargaining and not essentials. —United Press.

AND WILLIAM GREEN CONDEMNS SYSTEM OF GENERAL STRIKES

(By William Green
(Written for the United Press))

It is the opinion of the American Federation of Labour that stability of industrial relations in employment calls for the negotiation of wage agreements through collective bargaining. When said agreements are negotiated they ought to be signed by the representatives of labour and of industry.

A signed agreement is evidence of good faith. Furthermore, an agreement properly drawn, covering hours, wages and conditions of employment, will serve to avoid confusion and controversy.

DIFFICULTIES REALISED

The American Federation of Labour realises the difficulties which are met locally when a strike is inaugurated by the C. I. O. organisation. Naturally workers, regardless

of organisation affiliation, are sympathetic to their fellow workmen who engage in a strike to improve conditions of employment.

They usually live together, associate together, and are acquainted with each other in the different communities where strikes occur. The American Federation of Labour has not disciplined or penalised the members of the American Federation of Labour unions locally because of sympathy and cooperation extended to workers in strike, regardless of organisation affiliation.

Ordinarily, however, unions affiliated with the C.I.O. have no claims for support or assistance from the American Federation of Labour. They ought to become a part of the American Federation of Labour before calling for support and assistance.

It is rather inconsistent for them to ask for the support of the American Federation of Labour when it is the avowed purpose of the C.I.O. to make war upon the American Federation of Labour and to destroy it.

A general strike can not be inaugurated without violating contracts honourably entered into. The American Federation of Labour believes in the observance of contracts and the maintenance of said contracts inviolate.

One of the chief assets of the American Federation of Labour is the record it made during one-half century of negotiating wage agreements and maintaining them inviolate.

Furthermore, general strikes mean revolution. The innocent victims of a general strike in a community will not long tolerate such action, consequently public opinion turns against strikers when they engage in a general strike. For these reasons, the American Federation of Labour can not extend approval to general strikes.

There are no immediate prospects of peace between the American Federation of Labour and the C.I.O. The standing committee created more than eight months ago by the executive council to confer with a committee from the C.I.O. has not thus far been discharged.

RIVAL ORGANISATION

There is grave danger that an increase in the membership of organised labour will be offset because of the bitter division which occurred in the ranks of labour. The C.I.O. movement set up as a dual, rival organisation to the American Federation of Labour, has created division, discord and hate within the ranks of labour.

As a result of the creation of this dual movement, labour has been ripped and torn into warring factions. No reasonable minded person can fail to appreciate the full significance of this division which has been created within the ranks of labour through the organisation of the C.I.O.

All reasonable minded men who are members of the American Federation of Labour and who are its friends hope that eventually unity and solidarity will again be established.

The next convention of the American Federation of Labour, which will be held at Denver, Colo., beginning October 4, 1937, will decide what further action will be taken toward organisations which have accepted membership in the committee for Industrial Organisation.

The American Federation of Labour has assisted organisations outside the American Federation of Labour. We have always maintained very friendly relationship with the transportation unions.

We desire the right, however, to determine what organisations we will help and what appeals for assistance and help will be refused.

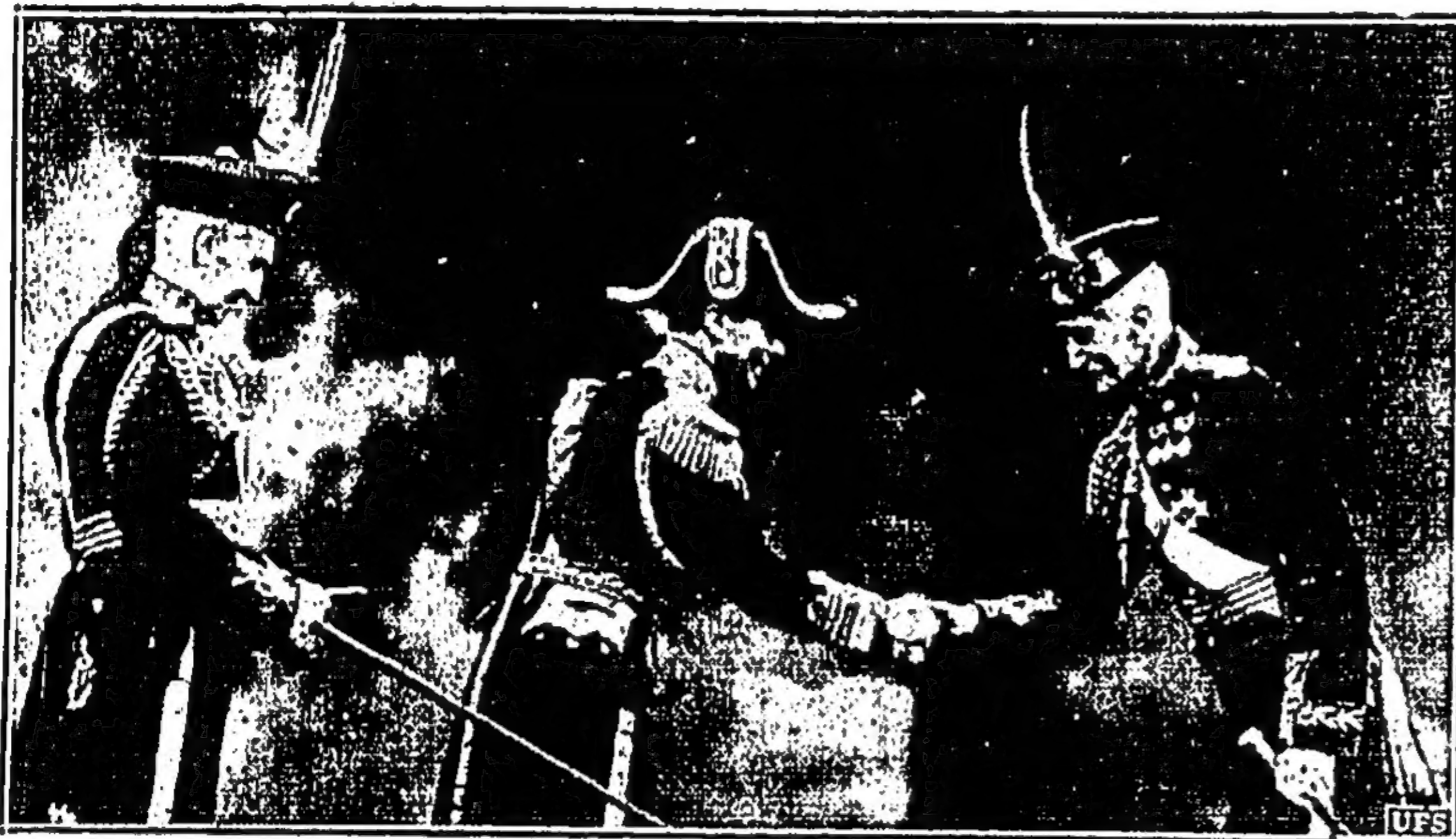
Six Men Earn £287,030

Warner Baxter Leads

New York, July 15. Here are six men of Hollywood and the money they earned last year (as revealed here to-day):—

Actor Warner Baxter £50,870
Actor Gary Cooper £53,000
Producer Daryl Zanuck £52,000
Director Roy del Ruth £47,880
Actor George Raft £40,000
Producer Wesley Ruggles £37,500

Add those figures up. They come to £287,030, enough to pay for a fleet of seven Atlantic flying-boats like Britain's Caledonia.



ROYAL BOW—King George greets Scottish officers who welcomed him and his family to Edinburgh, ancient Scottish capital. Keys of the City were presented to him in a unique ceremony.

PRESS DEFENDED BY SIR W. LAYTON

Influence of the Public

Current criticisms of the British Press were discussed by Sir Walter Layton in an address last month to the Conference on the Challenge to Democracy at Ashridge College, Berkhamsted.

He said the critics commonly complained of irresponsibility of direction, of a tendency to pander to the lowest tastes, of biased news, and to great circulations secured by unworthy means.

Irresponsibility in the direction of newspapers was frequently hailed as a great danger.

But Fleet Street knew that while the Press was a directing influence it operated within the limits of the background provided by the thinking of the millions of people who read it.

ABDICATION CRISIS

Newspapers could direct opinion only within these limits.

The Abdication crisis provided an occasion when the Press felt public opinion moving independently and on its own.

The opinion, often heard, that news is distorted in the Press was a very much exaggerated opinion.

A recent objective analysis had revealed a small degree of gross or questionable bias on the part of the newspapers.

A study of the facts would similarly show that there was not as much truth as was supposed in the criticism that the Press tended to pander to the lowest tastes.

The journalistic profession as such does not want to see a Press subject to Gresham's law where bad newspapers drive out good.

MISSING THE POINT

The complaint against newspaper circulation frequently missed the point that the percentage of money which newspapers spent on sale pushing was lower than the percentage spent on expansion by other industries—like patent medicines, for example.

It might well be argued that some of the current aids to circulation were transferred from one newspaper to another and back again; but they were not a danger to democracy.

In an estimate of the British Press it should not be forgotten that cor-

ruption was a non-existent thing and that editorial policy—at least in any case he could think of—was not influenced by advertising.

Sir Walter Layton said that every morning 12,000,000 newspapers are bought and read by a British population of just over 40,000,000.

Of the 12 million about 10 million copies came each day out of London. The Sunday newspapers produced between 14 and 15 million copies each week. The newspaper industry employed 80,000 people.

INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS

"The Press provides the nation's main reading matter, and considered from the point of view of the scale of its operation is streets ahead of any other influences which touch the mind of the public.

"If the Press were monopolised it would be a tremendous danger.

"It must be kept free for argument and discussion. The Press of the future and its development will be more and more in the hands of two sets of people—one the journalistic profession itself, the other the public. It is the public in the end which will choose."

Mr. Herbert Sidebotham (Scrutator of the Sunday Times) told the conference that more and more Parliament was tending to become a Greek chorus to the Government.

"Newspapers have now, for better or for worse, become the real Parliament of democracy. Parliament as we know it is the instrument of government."

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18 only Men's Wool Bathing Suits ODD SIZES COLOURS
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0044—I Need You. F.T. Joy Wilbur & His Orch.
Dancing Moth. Novelty F.T.
0043—Seal It With A Kiss. Waltz. Joy Wilbur & His Orch.
Night Is Young & You're So Beautiful. F.T.
0042—Massed Bands of the Guards. Six-Eight F.T. Billy Cotton & His Orch.
Choir Boy. F.T.
0041—Red, White and Blue. F.T. Billy Cotton & His Orch.
Dart Song. Six-Eight F.T.
0039—Moonlight & Shadow. F.T. Mol Hallett & His Orch.
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1937.

SOVIET PURGES

The continued purges which are reported from Moscow suggest that to keep the Red Army and State free from traitorous elements has now become a whole-time job. History certainly does not provide any exact parallel to these wholesale arrests and trials. Clearly, there is either much rottenness in the Soviet system, or else Stalin is bent on keeping his hold on the Government, cost what it may. The truth may, in fact, lie in both the one circumstance and the other. Certainly the crimes for which these successive batches of officials are accused, and to which they usually plead guilty, are about as black as they could be. They involve not only efforts to undermine the Soviet system, but also betrayal of the nation to its enemies. If the crimes have been of this enormity, the traitors certainly deserve the full rigour of the law. Many of the betrayers who, at intervals of increasing frequency, come up to pay the penalty, have stood high in the councils of the State. The ideal form of governance which Lenin and Trotsky sought to set up has certainly failed to command its due share of allegiance. Plotting to seize power is constantly going on. That is an old story in the history of the human race, but the Russian purges are more in keeping with the Middle Ages than with the modern world—which Russia's enemies will doubtless advance as an argument in favour of their theory that her civilisation lags far behind the times. We hear many boasts about the power of the Russian Army and Air Force. Russia's enemies, however, will ask themselves how far the vast system she has set up in a short time would respond efficiently to the challenge of war. With so much dissension, scheming, and treachery behind the scenes, there might well be a colossal collapse in a much shorter period than it took the Tsarist armies to collapse in the Great War. This can, of course, be only a matter for speculation, but the thought inevitably obtrudes itself when contemplation is given to the

ON TOP OF THE UNDERWORLD

by S. E. R. Wynne



The police forces of the world are getting well on top of the criminal.

IN the capitals of Europe now key-men of the world's police forces are pondering the results of the most successful international conference for a long time.

It was, of course, a conference on crime: but comparatively honest crime, not the sort that breeds non-intervention committees.

And these men, far from agreeing on how not (officially, at any rate) to intervene, have planned very definite intervention in the war waged constantly by the unseen army of the underworld.

We, in our own world, are an odd lot. Since 1872 we have been participating in International Prison Conferences: evolving ingenious systems of cellular planning, of remission scales, of grading the criminal classes.

But it was not until 1924 that it occurred to us that it might also be useful to organise an International Police Commission: to plan how to catch the crooks to fill those prisons, and, more important, how to prevent the prisons being filled.

Before then we were content with loose contacts between the world's police forces: contacts frequently so ineffective that they helped the criminals rather than the men trying to catch them.

Now, thank goodness, after 13 years of the International Police Commission, all that is gone for ever. Loose contacts have been converted into tight organisation. Casual help given by a friendly police chief now is replaced by an entirely new technique of international co-operation.

A brief telephone call from Paris or New York to Whitehall 1212 puts the whole organisation of Scotland Yard at the disposal of the Paris Sûreté or the New York State police.

It's idle to deny that there is something dramatic about all this. Lord Peter Wimsey and

Ellery Queen are, perhaps, a step or two ahead of the more prosaic policemen who inhabit gloomy Government buildings.

The professional detective is seldom a Philo Vance. He is frequently bald, sometimes portly, occasionally even ponderous. He seldom uses high-powered motor-cars and never the gleaming white yachts common to the best detective fiction.

But he seems to get there just the same.

One of them, no more astute than dozens of his fellows, discovered the other day that a group of forgers was putting out thousands of faked bonds through widely spread financial

houses of extremely doubtful origin.

That same morning the long-distance telephone lines between Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and France were busier than usual.

And within twenty-four hours the forgers' gang was broken up: seven of its members arrested in Milan, three more caught in Brussels.

That case was not exceptional—or handled particularly rapidly.

The Belgian police a week or so ago asked Berlin to wireless the description of a wanted counterfeiter. The request was made at three o'clock in the afternoon. By eleven o'clock the Belgians had been told that

the man they wanted was under lock and key—and had actually been arrested in Austria.

And this does not happen just now and then. Since the International Police Commission was established, no fewer than 100,000 cases have been handled internationally: petty cases some of them, certainly, the criminals addicted to no worse than passport faking or the passing of "bouncing" cheques.

But there are other cases, too: the kind that curdle our blood in thrillers and gangster films—murders and shootings, jewel robberies and bank hold-ups.

For those sinister gangs of international crooks really do exist outside the imagination of romantic novelists; but they don't exist for so long since the world's policemen got together.

And there are still enough of them to fill the Black List of the International Commission with the case histories of hundreds of thousands of public enemies, to add to that Black List 300 or so new names every year.

The Black List is not the one subject of discussion at the annual meetings of the Commission, though it takes much of their time. If you could see the agenda (you can't, because everything is quite properly kept secret) you would see time allowed for debates on drug traffickers, white slavers, laws governing extradition, the repatriation of alien ex-prisoners, after-care, juvenile crime. . . .

You see, they're always willing to learn; and sometimes they have unusual lessons.

In Yugoslavia, where 90 of Europe's ace detectives were meeting for their annual conference, there was once an un-rehearsed incident which taught them just how little they really knew.

The morning session of the conference over, they went out into the market place of Sarajevo, bought odd trinkets as souvenirs, walked back to their hotel for lunch.

And back in their hotel they discovered that nearly every man's pocket had been skilfully picked!

It was only a hoax. A brilliant, if mischievous, Sarajevo lawyer had hired a professional picker to do the pocketing. All the goods were later returned in a plain van.

But it just goes to show . . . Without the Commission, not only the petty pickpockets but the really big men of the underworld would be pursuing their activities as they did in pre-war days; knowing that in crime the odds favoured the criminals.

Now crime knows no national frontiers; close liaison has turned the balance to the other scale; with this clearing house of information the war on the world's crooks has developed from guerrilla campaigning to an attack on an international front.

And there's a moral somewhere in all this. If the nations can be got around a table to defeat the criminals who attack society's laws, it should be possible to get them round a table to deal similarly with the more dangerous criminals who threaten society itself.

To-day's Thought

HAD I a hundred tongues,
a hundred mouths, and a
voice of iron, I could not sum
up all the forms of crime.
—VERGIL.

Overhaul Your Habits

"O! it's just a habit with him." How often do we say it, implying that we don't think much of the particular foible that occasioned the remark!

The tendency is to associate the word "habit" with something reprehensible, or at least with the dull and routine tasks of life. Actually, a large part of our lives is based on habit.

This being so, it is a good plan to overhaul our habits now and then. It would show us how large a part of our lives is based on habit, and it would also help us to form new habits that would make life flow more smoothly.

There are some habits, seemingly trivial, that have become so much a part of our behaviour that we call them "second nature."

As tiny children we had to learn to walk, to put one foot deliberately in front of the other. To-day, if we had to stop and think every time we wanted to take a step, life would be intolerable. We should never have time to think of anything else. So it is with a hundred other things that we do every day.

On getting up in the morning, we are guided by habit. We do not stop to think whether we shall wash, or shave, or have a bath, or whether we shall have breakfast before doing any of these. We just do things in the same order because it is our habit.

constant evidence of discord and disunity in high places. Since the Soviet regime was established, it has undergone many changes. How long it will be able to continue in being on its present basis time alone will tell.

Next time you are dressing, notice whether you have to stop to think how to knot a tie, or which arm you will put first in your jacket. You will find that you have unconsciously made such a habit of dressing in a certain way that to change it would entail considerable mental and physical labour.

A habit most of us would do well to overhaul is that of getting up in the morning. The majority who go to work or business have to rush through breakfast and hurry to the station or bus, fearful the whole time that we shall be late. If we made a habit of rising five minutes earlier, we should be saved all that worry and rush.

It might be argued against that habit that it would result in getting to the station or bus stop too early, and there would be nothing to do. Here the cultivation of another habit would be useful.

Either ignore your surroundings and read your newspaper, or carry a pocket edition of one of those books you have "always meant to read." By reading a few pages whenever you have a spare moment, you will be surprised to find how much it amounts to in a year.

I know a man who has read the whole of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall" in that way. Now he is more than half-way through the "Iliad."

Working And Eating

Man is naturally a lazy animal who wants a slack time. Most of us have the habit of work forced on us by having to attend offices, shops, or factories, and work so many hours a day. But there are others whose work depends upon themselves.

Nobody fixes the hours of work for authors, artists, or musicians. They all have the natural liking for a life of ease, and to overcome this they

have to make their work a habit to be indulged in for a certain period every day. Unless they did so they could not hope to make a living, however much they were blessed with genius.

The most famous example of an habitual writer was Anthony Trollope, the novelist. Employed as a Civil Servant during the day, he made a habit of writing a certain quota of words after his ordinary work was done. He never exceeded or fell short of the total he set himself, with the result that he was one of the most prolific writers.

We eat largely as a matter of habit. Without waiting for hunger to become very strong, we take meals at regular intervals. But this habit of eating can become a bad one when we eat without thinking what we are eating, and settle down to an unimaginative diet.

Doctors to-day are trying to make us cultivate the habit of thinking about our food so that we eat only what is going to do us good.

Modern life brings with it the need for several habits. Looking both ways before crossing a road, switching off the current before replacing electric light bulbs or mending electric irons are instances of this.

Motoring, too, has brought its habits. Good ones make a good driver; bad ones bring their owner into the Police Court.

Making Up Your Mind

A good many of us find that letters, bills, and receipts accumulate, forming an untidy mass in which we can never find anything we want. If only most of us made a habit of setting aside half an hour a week to sorting and answering them, we should save ourselves a great deal of worry, and our wives a great deal of annoyance. (Continued on Page 5.)

CONFIDENCE TRICKSTER WHO GOT £12,000

Victim Duped by Tale of £1,500,000 Profit

SAYING that there appeared to be two lunatics in the case, the Lord Mayor (Sir George Broadbridge), at the Mansion House recently sentenced William Chalmers (42), an architect, whose address was given as the Savoy Hotel, to six months' hard labour for the theft of 12 £1,000 Bank of England notes.

The "lunatics," he said, were Chalmers, who went to the Bank of England, where he was arrested, and Mr. X (the prosecutor), who believed stories told him and parted with the money.

Chalmers was previously charged with being in possession of the notes, knowing them to have been stolen.

Restoration Of Spanish Monarchy Indicated

By Ralph E. Heinzen
United Press Staff Correspondent

Gen. Francisco Franco, whose Spanish revolution has entered its second year, believes that restoration of the Bourbon monarchy will fit nicely into his plan for a "corporative" dictatorship, the United Press learned.

France has not announced officially that he favours revival of the monarchy—probably because of division among the monarchists as to who should sit on the throne—but nationalist leaders said he favours an arrangement similar to that in Italy.

Since Franco and a small group of fellow officers gave the signal a year ago for an uprising that has developed into a "little world war" they have become the masters of two-thirds of all Spain.

More than 350,000 lives have been taken in battle, in the bombardment of cities and villages and in the massacre of people by firing squads behind the lines.

Europe has been brought to the brink of a general war as leftists-fascist animosity flared over the clash of political ideologies in Spain.

No less than £400,000,000 in property has been blasted to bits by guns, planes and dynamite. Priceless art treasures are gone.

Throughout the year of bloodshed every major battle has brought victory to Gen. Franco's superiorly-trained and better equipped armies, with one exception. That was the rout of 10,000 Italian volunteers last March 10 on the Gualadajara front north of Madrid. Italian anger hit high pitch when the retreat was called "the little Caporetto" referring to the Italian defeat in the World War.

France is prepared to proclaim within a few months—whether the war is over or not—a civilian co-operative government to succeed his present military junta.

Three months ago he adopted a 27-point plan for his New Spanish

Mr. Laurence Vine (prosecuting) alleged that Mr. X had given £12,000 to Chalmers and to a man named Gordon, who was still at large on the Continent and was probably the ringleader.

Mr. X, when on holiday in Switzerland, met Chalmers, who introduced him to Gordon.

£1,500,000 "PROFIT"

Later, Gordon was supposed to have dealt on the Stock Exchange and to have made £1,500,000 profit.

At a meeting at Montreux a document purporting to be a cheque for £2,000 was handed by Gordon to Chalmers, who said to Mr. X, "Gordon's made two thousand on that deal."

They met again at Geneva, and Mr. X said he should subscribe £50,000 sterling and deposit it on the Bourse to show they were of good standing.

Mr. X was asked to subscribe £12,000 but when it came to Gordon subscribing his share he said he could not as his attorney had taken the key of the safe with him when he had been called away.

Chalmers had the effrontery to come over with Mr. X and stay with him in Kent while the money was raised at the bank by securities.

A misfortune then happened, owing to another slip, and the whole of the £50,000 was lost.

"At last, the victim of these plausible rascals not suspicious," added Mr. Vine, "Chalmers and Gordon suggested they should go to Milan, but Mr. X sent a cable to his bank, and when Chalmers arrived at the Bank of England he was arrested."

Inspector Glasspool said there were previous convictions against Chalmers, one in England and the others abroad.

National Party, absorbing various traditional elements of his forces which had been under separate commands, such as the Spanish fascists, Carlist monarchists and conservatives.

The makeup of the new government is being drafted by a group headed by Eduardo Aunon, Catalan lawyer and Minister of Labour during the late Primo de Rivera's dictatorship under the monarchy.

The plan will be formally approved within a month and soon afterward he will issue decrees applying it to the 25 Spanish provinces, Balearic Islands and north African possessions under his control.

RAIL SPEED-UP A STRAIN ON MEN

RECORD-BREAKING by main-line expresses like the Flying Scotsman and the new Coronation Scot imposes heavy strain on the men on the footplate, who in the end are responsible for the safeness of the journey.

Modern conditions of speeding-up takes toll of the railwayman's mental and physical health as certainly as it did of those engaged in road transport.

These statements were made by Mr. W. J. R. Squance, speaking for the Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, when the Railway Staff National Tribunal's hearing of the railway unions' demand for revision of wages and conditions was resumed at the Ministry of Labour. Sir Arthur Salter is chairman.

He put forward the general speeding-up as a justification for the union's claim of two weeks' holiday with pay.

LITTLE TIME FOR MEALS

In many cases, Mr. Squance said, drivers and firemen had difficulty in obtaining time for meals and attend to the engines.

"Safe travel on the railways," he added, "however long the journey or fast the speed, depends on the judgment of the engineman."

"The danger, if any, arises from the way speed is reduced and the train brought to a standstill. A train travelling at 90 miles an hour covers 44 yards a second, and takes nine times as far to stop as one travelling at 30 miles an hour."

"However perfect the machine, however perfect the signalling and other devices, there is an increased mental and physical strain on the footplate staff."

Pressing the loco men's demand for the abolition of overtime, Mr. Squance said: "Tolerance is reaching breaking point. I am apprehensive for the continuance of industrial peace in view of the growing protest against overtime."

Mr. W. Slott (for the railway clerks) pleaded for wage increase for clerks who had had no promotion for several years, and protested against the "stagnation" which was the lot of many railway clerks and stationmasters.

The hearing was adjourned.



DROLL DEMONSTRATION—Quiet plait!—What fun these droll Frenchmen are having with this "wounded" man! Just to show the Aviation Congress in Deauville how the straps of this new-fangled stretcher could hold a patient in any position, they turned the patient upside-down. And as grandpapa used to say about us youngsters, it's a wonder his brains don't fall out!

ACTIONS FOR BREACH OF PROMISE

Often Used As "Instrument
Of Blackmail"

THE QUEST OF REFORM

THAT the reform of the law concerning actions for breach of marriage is overdue may perhaps be inferred from the fact that the House of Commons passed a motion for its abolition as long ago as 1879. The motion was brought forward by Sir Farrer Herschell, afterwards the first Lord Herschell, Lord Chancellor and opposed by the late Lord Halsbury, then Sir Hardinge Giffard, so that the warriors in this legal battle were worthy champions. Lord Herschell won, but Lord Halsbury prevailed, for nothing whatever has been done about it since.

Originally, of course, questions which in any way related to matrimony were matters for the Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Court only. This tribunal had a short way of dealing with the fickle. On proof of the facts, it pronounced a simple, yet awful, "Sentence of matrimony," commanding solemnization, cohabitation, consummation, and traction, such as it becometh man and wife to have, according to a law of Edward VI. This "specific performance," as lawyers might call it, was, however, abolished in 1754, but long before then, King's Bench judges had entertained civil actions for damages for breach of promise.

This form of action has continued to the present day (writes the legal correspondent of the Observer). By a later statute the plaintiff almost invariably a woman, has to adduce some evidence of the promise independent of her own oath that it was made, and, by a change of procedure affecting other actions, both plaintiff and defendant are competent witnesses (which was not so when Mrs. Bardell sued Mr. Pickwick). The case for abolition is mainly founded on the fact that the form of action is clumsily used as an instrument of blackmail. As to this possibility, lawyers can testify more certainly than the general public, for the worst cases are those which never come into court, being "settled"—that is, successfully invoked by the blackmailer.

THE USUAL VICTIMS

The usual victims are, of course, men of position and respectability, who have been on intimate terms with the plaintiff, and then discontinue their association. If it has lasted any length of time she will almost certainly hold compromising letters, which may be read in Court, and, if read, will effectively smirch the defendant's moral reputation, even though there is not a rag of evidence of the promise.

To prevent the letters being read, the blackmailer must be paid. Lord Herschell mentioned a case in which a foolish old woman had had to pay £1,000 to a young man of the type which might now be known as an "adiposo," and who, holding her even more foolish letters, had threatened breach when she attempted to break from him. If he had merely demanded

ed money for the letters he could have been treated as a blackmailer, and sent to penal servitude, but the threat of breach of promise left him safe from the law, as no doubt he well knew.

The remedy for such blackmail would be the total abolition of the form of action. Such abolition, however, would cause real hardship and work injustice in other cases, as to where a woman has been kept waiting about for ten or twelve years under promise of marriage, and perhaps seduced under that promise, which may relax the guard of a girl in love. If then she is jilted for another woman she has suffered an intolerable wrong for which substantial damages may be regarded as a matter of mere justice.

LINE OF RECORD

The problem is thus to keep the action for its proper use, and prevent its abuse by the blackmailer. It does not appear to be inordinately difficult, nor is it controversial like divorce, nor the victims of blackmail are not sympathetic objects, and Parliament has not troubled about them. Some suggestions for the lines of reform may thus be worth consideration.

In the first place, it should be divided into three classes. The first class should be actions for proved pecuniary loss due to the breach, open to both men and women. Such an action, if properly handled by the judge, would give no scope to the blackmailer. The man might have bought furniture, etc., of no further use to him, and the woman plaintiff bridal ornaments and trousseau, etc. The latter, but not the former, would be allowed damages for throwing up her job on the promise. The evidence would be strictly confined to the promise and the material loss, and letters not explicitly proving the promise would not be allowed in evidence.

LONG ENGAGEMENT

The second class, open only to women, would be for damages for loss of opportunity of marriage during the period of engagement, without any allegation of seduction. Reasonably heavy damages should follow a long engagement, but it might be best to confine this action to women over twenty-five.

The cases where seduction is alleged may, perhaps, be compared to the discretionary cases in divorce, the plaintiff acknowledging moral offence. These should be subject to much stricter rules to prevent blackmail, the most important matter would be that, in the cause-list, official numbers only should appear, without names, as is already arranged in the case of bankruptcy before adjudication, lest the credit of a solvent person should be endangered. This reform—and it should apply also to divorce—could easily be brought about without further legislation. Those who can make the requisite changes, however, appear to be loftily indifferent to the extreme convenience of their present practice to actual and potential blackmailers.

Nevertheless, They Got Married

Commenting on the plea of Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., that marriage should be made "more attractive and tolerable" Miss Allison Neilson, secretary of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, said:

"There is no doubt that most young people want to marry, but there are all sorts of difficulties in the way. They find that rents are too high for them, that children are not wanted in flats, that continuity of work is uncertain, and the prospect of being 'on the dole' is absolutely terrifying."

RADIO BROADCAST

Relay of a Lancashire
Sketch from London
CHILDREN'S CONCERT

Radio Programme Broadcast by Z.B.W. on Wavelengths of 355 metres (845 k.c.s.) 31.40 metres (9.52 m.c.s.). I.K.T.

12.30-2.15 p.m. European Programme.

12.30 Roy Fox and His Orchestra. Fox Trot—When Is A Kiss Not A Kiss (Film: Champagne Waltz); Fox Trot—Gone (Film: Love on the Run); Fox Trot—The Night Is Young, And You're So Beautiful (Waltz—Send It With A Kiss (Film: That Girl From Paris); Fox Trot—Crazy With Love (Film: This'll make you whistle); Fox Trot—Magnolias In The Moonlight (Film: Follow Your Heart); Fox Trot—I Was Saying To The Moon (Film: Go West, Young Man).

12.50 Turner Layton (Tenor). Lonely Street (Porter); When Evening Comes (Stanton); Sailing Home With The Tide (Watson, Denby and Connelly).

Local: Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.07 Schumann, Sonata in D Minor, Op. 121 (Violin and Piano). Heptzibah and Yehudi Menuhin. 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Movements.

1.24 Schumann's Songs by Rita Glusker (Soprano). Meine Rose; Schöne Fremde. Piano accompaniment by Gerald Moore.

1.30 Reuter Press; Rugby Press; Local: Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.40 Variety.

Humorous—'I'm Bettin' The Roll On Romen: The Return Of Abdul Adulul Amir. Frank Crumit; Charlie Kurz; Piano Medley No. 3, 4; Intro: With Plenty of Money and You; Let's Put Our Heads Together; Moonlight and Shadows; With Plenty of Money and You; I Need You; What Will I Tell My Heart; The Love Bug Will Bite You—Charlie Kurz (Piano); Humorous—Building A Chicken House, Will Evans; Comedienne—I Think Of What You Used To Think Of Me; Like The Big Pots Do. Gracie Fields; Vocal—Josephine (Stelcher, Burton and Jenson); Marie Louise (Melchior). Browning, Mumery (Tenor); Orchestra and Organ—Ray Noble Medley: Intro: Brighter than the sun; If you'll say 'yes' Cherie; Love is the sweetest thing; By the Fireside; What more can I ask; Why stars come out at night; The very thought of you; Goodnight sweetheart; Anton and The Paramount Theatre Orchestra; London: Reginald Foort (Organ).

2.15 Close Down.

5-8 p.m. European Programme.

8-11 p.m. Chinese Programme.

5 Relay of the Dance Orchestra from the Roof-garden of the Hong-kong Hotel.

1. Swing for Sale; 2. Someone to care for me; 3. Who's that knocking at my heart; 4. Swing High, Swing Low.

5.15 Interval of recorded dance music from Z.B.W.

5.20 5. Where the Lazy River Goes by; 6. There's Something in the Air; 7. It's Swell of you; 8. On Moonlight Bay.

5.35 Interval of recorded dance music from Z.B.W.

5.45 5. Where is the Sun; 10. Old Plantation; 11. Melody for Two; 12. An Excuse for Dancing.

6 Studio—Children's Concert.

6.45 Haydn Quartet in G Major, Op. 64, No. 1. Played by the Pro Arts Quartet.

7.02 Richard Crooks (Tenor).

Open Your Window To The Moon (Rosen—Phillips); If I Should Send A Rose (Shannon—Shilkret); Arise O Sun (Lockton—Day).

7.12 Marek Weber and His Orchestra.

La Belle Helene—Selection (Offenbach); Contrasts—Polpourri Of Famous Melodies (Robrecht); Her First Dance (Heykens); The Music Comes (Strauss); Love's Dream After The Ball (Ozibulka); Indra Waltz (From Operette: In The Realm of Indra) (Linckel).

7.40 Closing Local Stock Quotations and Hongkong Exchange Market Report.

7.45 London Relay—A Day at Blackpool.

A Lancashire sketch in dramatic form, by Tom Simm.

8 Local: Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8-11 p.m. Chinese Programme.

11 Close Down.

8-11 p.m. European Programme From Z.E.K. On a Frequency of 610 Kilocycles.

8.05 Chopin Concerto No. 1 in E Minor, Op. 11.

Played by Arthur Rubinstein (Piano) and The London Symphony Orchestra.

8.35 Songs by Paul Robeson (Bass).

Nel John Nol (Sharp); Passing By (Herrick-Purcell); Canoe Song (Film: Sanders of the River).

8.45 Light Orchestral Music.

Cuban Serenade (Midgley); Mexican Serenade (Kaschubec) Barnabas Von Geczy and His Orchestra; Waltzes From Vienna—Waltz Selection (Strauss); Intro: Introduction; With All My Heart; Morning For Me Love You Still; You Are My Songs; Love Will Find You; To-day; The Star In The Sky; One Hour; Entr'act Music.

London Theatre Orchestra conducted by Walford Hyden.

9.00 London Relay—Food for Thought. Three short talks on matters of topical interest.

(Continued on Page 5.)

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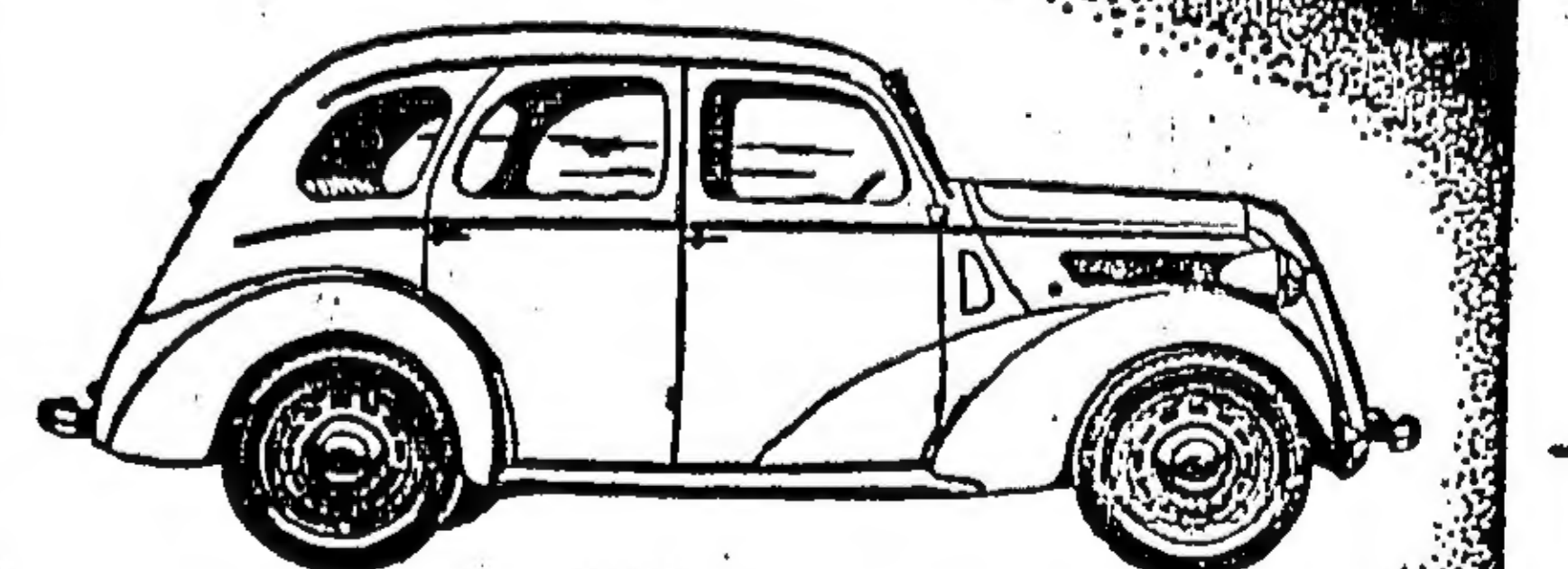
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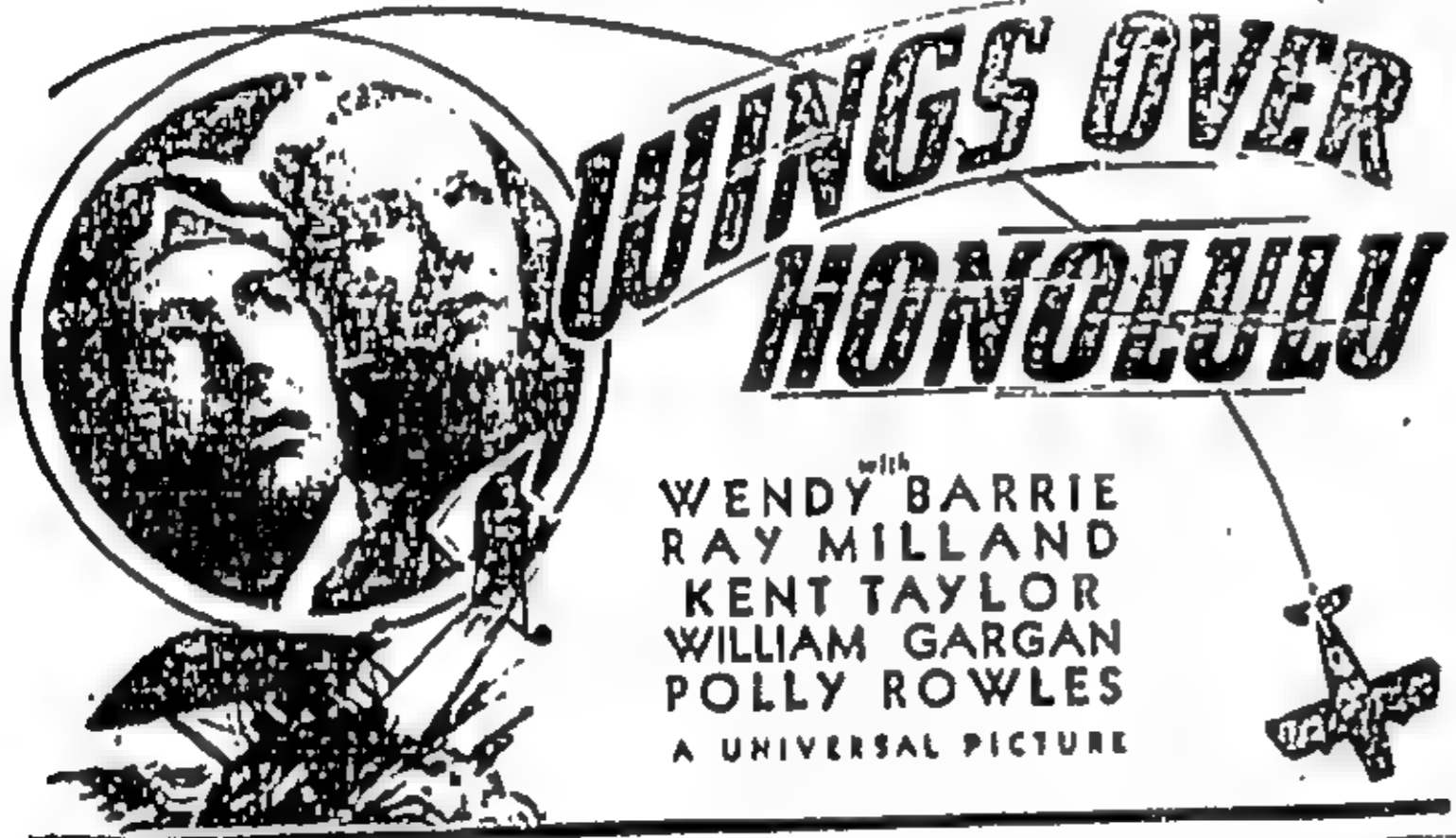
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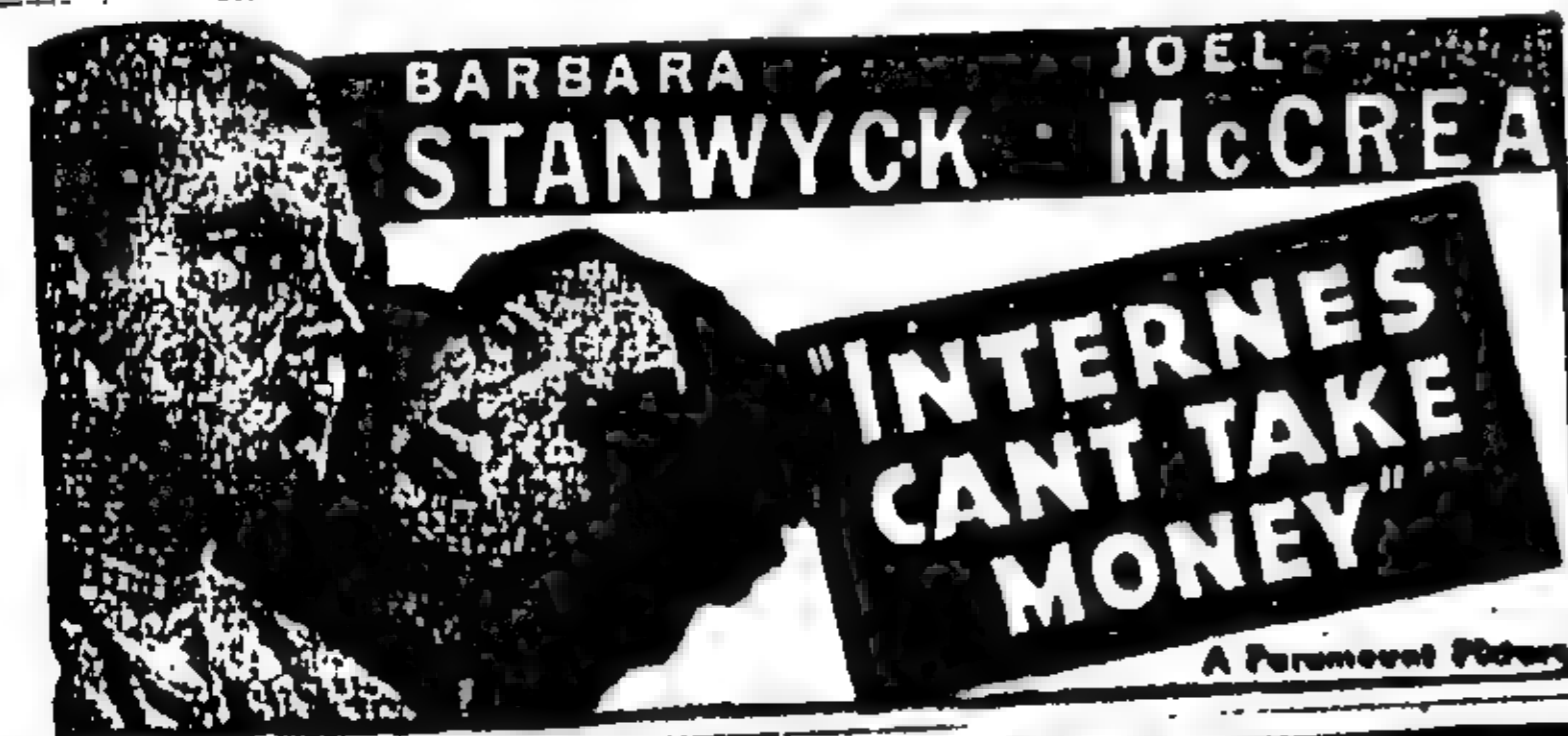


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THE CHURCH TO RESCUE STARVING PARSONS

PLAN TO BE PUT FORWARD TO RE-ORGANISE SALARIES

THE Church of England could easily eliminate the scandal of poorly paid parsons—many of whom are living on the poverty line and some of whom are actually starving—by distributing its millions of income in a more rational way.

This is the growing opinion of high officers in the Church. The *Sunday Dispatch* says that a plan may shortly be put forward for a complete reorganisation of Church finance.

The Church of England does not issue a balance sheet showing its total income and expenditure.

But the income is said to be about £16,500,000 and its own auditors value its assets at £20,000,000.

Even in these circumstances there is ample money to assure every one of the country's 12,500 clergymen of an adequate income and pension.

Yet there are 4,000 benefices with less than £300 a year income out of which heavy expenses have to be met. On the other hand, there are "fat" livings with incomes up to £2,000 a year and only a handful of parishioners.

WIDE SUPPORT

Dr. H. A. Wilson, Bishop of Chelmsford, a keen supporter of the better-pay-for-parsons movement, said to the *Sunday Dispatch*:

"It is time that some financial reorganisation is put in hand to level off some of the inequalities of clergymen's incomes."

"Discussion has been going on up to the present on informal lines. My own forecast is that within a comparatively short time a definite plan will be put before the Church authorities for approval."

Dr. Wilson instanced the position of clergymen in his own diocese. "A country vicar's income is seldom more than £350," he said, "On this he has to keep up a large house with a large garden needing several servants."

"In addition he has to keep himself and his wife and educate his children. Possibly he has to send them ten miles to school."

"By exercising the strictest economy and without allowing anything for holidays, he is perhaps just able to manage."

"Then perhaps there is sickness in the family necessitating unallowable expenditure."

An official of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation said:

"Last year this society helped more than 1,129 cases of clergymen in distress. Some of the cases which come into this waiting-room are pathetic. Many are actually starving when they come."

"The average clergyman is highly educated and highly principled and they only make up their minds to come to us after undergoing considerable mental anguish."

The corporation distributed more than £20,000 worth of clothing to clergymen last year. Approximately half was for their children.

EMPTY PULPITS

In 1935 more than 600 county court summonses were issued against clergymen and 200 distress warrants were executed on their goods and chattels.

An official of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy said that last year more than 2,000 clergymen and dependents were assisted. "Many clergymen are in dreadful circumstances," he said.

The average salary of curates who have not yet secured benefices is only £100 7s. 6d. a year.

A Church of England canon said: "Talk about empty pews! In 10 years we shall be talking about empty pulpits, unless something drastic is done, and soon, to increase pay in the Church."

The number of candidates for the Church is shrinking so rapidly that in some cases the ordination examinations are taken purely as a formality. Candidates with the minimum of qualification are accepted.

There Is Value In Jazz-Singing

SAYS MEDICAL SCIENCE

Atlantic City. Throat specialists attending the American Medical Association's annual convention were urged to-day to take an interest in singers—jazz and classical.

Dr. Robert F. Ridpath, of Philadelphia, said it would be a good idea if laryngologists acquainted themselves with the art of vocal training, and it might be well if vocal teachers learned something about the anatomy, physiology and the phenomenon of voice production.

"It is mainly this unfamiliarity or ignorance of the subject at both sources that is responsible for a great many vocal tragedies," he said.

"By periodic examinations the physician can see and sometimes forestall such conditions as inflammation of the cords, vocal nodules, relaxation of the cords and other ills that afflict singers."

Dr. John H. Musser, of New Orleans, discussing the future of "internal medicine," said that upheavals in the political world "cannot but have a tremendous repercussion on the social and professional life of heavy physician."—*United Press.*

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U. S. HAS 70 TONS OF SILVER BULLION

(By Frederick C. Othman)
United Press Staff Correspondent

Washington. Treasury authorities recently described the new vault at West Point, N.Y., where they intend to put about seventy tons of silver into dead storage. They are so certain that it is absolutely burglar-proof that they even issued a picture.

This structure will have no secret tunnels nor automatic poison gas dischargers for flooding arrangements like the gold depository in Fort Knox, Ky. In other words, the bullion warehouse will be comparatively easy to crack, if the reader is interested.

It is made of concrete, with heavy, double walls, but a good charge of dynamite ought to make a hole in it. There will be a few guards in it, but nothing like the army of sharpshooters maintained at Fort Knox. Therefore, it should be possible to get rid of the silver guardians.

With them out of the way, the hole is in the wall and all you've got to do is walk in and take the silver. There'll be \$900,000,000 worth of it, a big enough haul for anybody.

But there's a joke in it. The haul is too big. It is so exceedingly big—almost 1,750,000 pounds—that nobody but the government has the facilities to handle it.

Walton Clark, the engineer who designed the depository, said there wasn't much need to make it completely burglar-proof, because no burglar possibly could get away with the loot once he reached it. It's too heavy.

The tiny Treasury Department has also fooled burglars by locating its depository on the reservation of the United States Military College. The only way for a truck to reach it, is through West Point and all its soldiers.

Any other route is through gully and timber and mud enough to wreck any truck. Burglars might make it with a tank, but the army probably wouldn't lend them one.

The new depository ought to be finished and full of silver by spring. It is a square, one-story building, with a big front door, a flat pole, and no windows. It will cost about \$500,000 and it should last a long time.

It is necessary, to have this depository because silver comes in ingots, and because a metal so valuable traditionally deserves a roof. The Treasury could, however, fuse all these ingots, together, and dump the 70-ton chunk of silver in the middle of a pasture. It would be utterly safe, the experts say, particularly if it were surrounded by a picket fence, to keep people from scratching their initials on it.

Three Killed In Destroyer

Philadelphia, Aug. 18. Three sailors were killed in an explosion aboard the destroyer Cassin to-day.

The explosion occurred while workmen from the Philadelphia Navy Yard were testing safety valves under high steam pressure.—*Reuter.*

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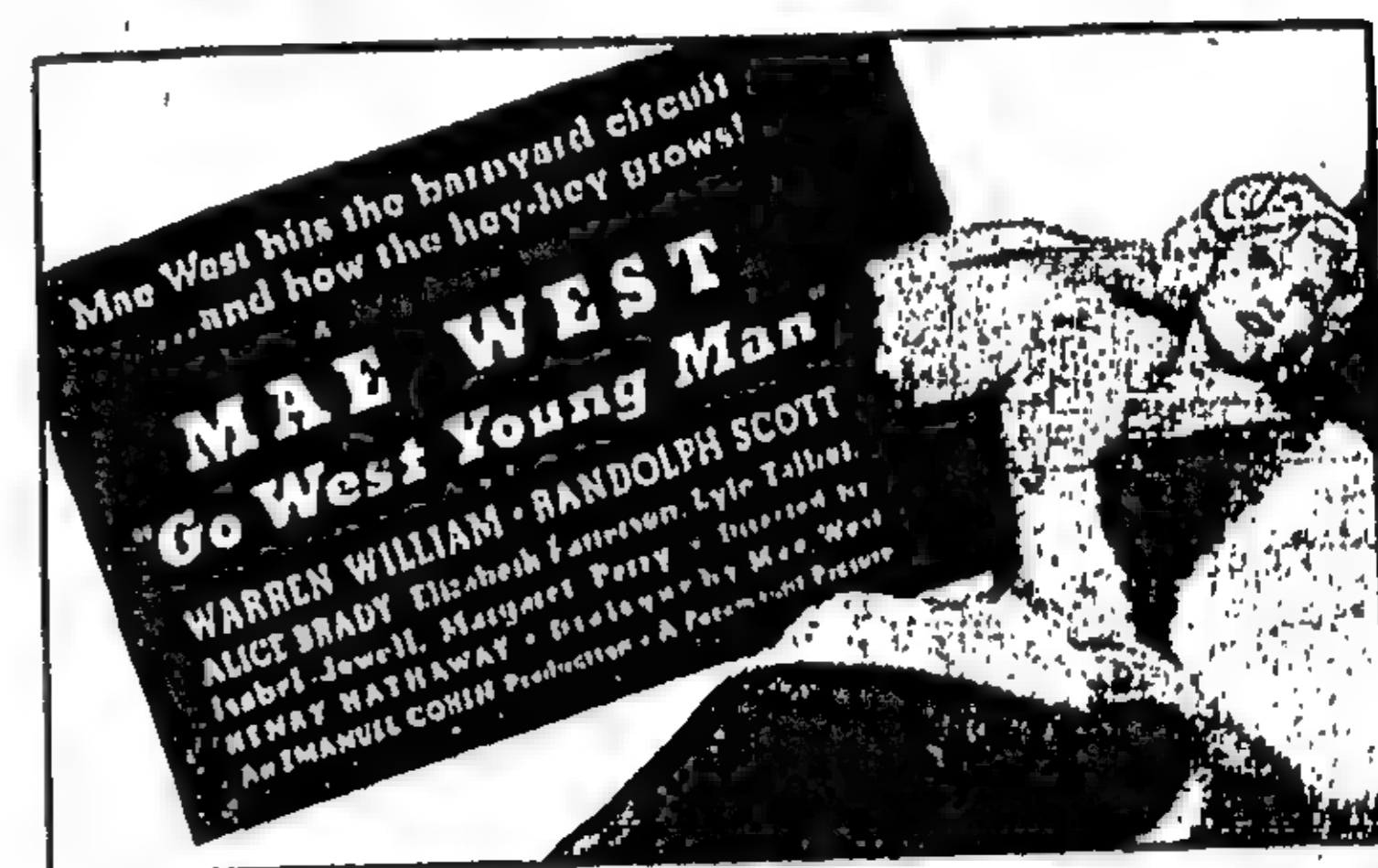
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1,400 BRITONS LEAVE SHANGHAI

Three Destroyers On Way To Waiting Ship With Refugee Throng

THUNDEROUS ARTILLERY DUEL CONTINUES AS H. K.-BOUND CROWD STEAMS TO SAFETY

Shanghai, Aug. 19 (12.50 p.m.).

Japanese aircraft bombing persistently and Japanese warships and shore batteries firing intermittently on the Chinese trench and artillery positions in Pootung and Chapei, kept Shanghai in a state of tension as 1,400 British women and children went aboard His Majesty's destroyers Duncan, Duchess, and Delight. The destroyers lay off the Bund in the Whangpoo, opposite the Shanghai Club, where the refugees assembled, were checked and taken on tugs at the Bund-side.

The embarkation was carried out smoothly, British seamen again guarding the entrances to the pontoon floats alongside which the tugs drew up. There was no excitement or undue haste.

As the last of the three refugee destroyers started down the river a series of explosions reverberated from Pootung, where Japanese bombers were again at work. Shell-fire from the Japanese warships was speeded up and at the same time Chinese guns in Kiangwan area dropped a quick succession of shells on the Japanese positions in northern Shanghai. Japanese field pieces replied.

The Japanese warships docked on the Hongkew side of the river previously, moved into mid-stream to leave a clear channel for the three British destroyers and their passengers, bound for the Empress of Asia somewhere near Woosung.—*Reuter*.

FUSILIERS IN "HOT" AREA

Shanghai, Aug. 19. The Royal Welsh Fusiliers from Hongkong to-day took over "B Sector" of Hongkew's defence line, which is bounded by North Honan, Boundary, North Soochow and North Chekiang Road. Here Russian volunteers have been subjected to heavy showers of shrapnel from Japanese explosives dropped on the North Station during the past five days.

Japanese warships intensified their bombardment of Pootung and the waterfront during the night and in the early morning. Searchlights are trying to locate machine-gun snipers who have been spraying the Japanese warships incessantly.

U.S. marines and Shanghai Volunteers conveyed to the International Settlement to-day from near-by Chinese villages 40,000 bags of rice, with which to feed the 1,000,000 homeless refugees in the city. They also brought in 50,000 pounds of butter.

Chinese estimate the Japanese casualties since the opening of hostilities in the Shanghai area at 2,500, including those in Tuesday's operations.—*United Press*.

JAPANESE FAIL TO LAND

Shanghai, Aug. 19 (5 a.m.). Despite the heavy bombardment opened by the Japanese warships in the Whangpoo River, the Chinese forces prevented the Japanese marines from landing on the Pootung side of the river last night.

Several attempts were made by the attackers to reach shore from the vessels, but each time they were driven back by withering machine-gun fire from the Chinese troops entrenched in the area.—*Central News*.

TO PROTECT FOREIGNERS

Shanghai, Aug. 19. General Chang Chih-chung, Commander-in-Chief of the Shanghai-Nanking Garrison, who is now directing the operations against the Japanese in Shanghai, has made it known that he will do everything within his power to give due protection to foreign lives and property in and around the city.

A party of Chinese representatives, headed by Messrs. Tu Yuch-sen, Wong Hsin-hai, Y. M. Chen and T. L. Soong, called on General Chang and presented the troops with a large quantity of biscuits and fruits. General Chang informed the callers that the troops had sufficient food and urged the people in Shanghai to contribute money to purchase arms and ammunition.—*Central News*.

CHINESE LINES VISITED

Nanking, Aug. 19. A party of British and American military officers attached to the local Embassies, and correspondents, accompanied by Col. J. L. Huang, Secretary-General of the Officers' Moral Endeavour Association, yesterday visited the Chinese lines outside of Shanghai. This was the first group of foreigners to have been given special permission by the Chinese government to visit the lines. At one place the visitors inspected two Japanese planes which crashed to the ground on Aug. 15. The noses of the two damaged machines were sunk several feet into the ground, indicating that the planes had fallen from a high altitude.

Col. Huang presented a large number of gifts to the Chinese troops on behalf of Madame Chiang Kai-shek.—*Central News*.

CHINESE RAIDERS OUT

Shanghai, Aug. 19 (4 a.m.). A Chinese air raid over Shanghai took place at 2 o'clock last night (Continued on Page 4.)

NARROWLY ESCAPES BOMBING

Norwegian Ship's Officer's Story Of S'hai Escape

Typical of the conditions by which shipping operations in and around Shanghai will be beset for some time to come, is the experience of the Norwegian steamer Prosper, a China Merchants S.N. Company chartered vessel, which was at the Northern port on Saturday and found herself in the thick of war operations.

Previously reported as having been shelled, it has since been established that the Prosper had a very narrow escape when caught under a hail of bombs being rained on the Japanese flagship Idzumo. The missiles dropped into the water less than 200 yards from the vessel as it was lying at Kum Lee Yuen wharf, along the French Concession, forcing Captain S. Larson, her skipper, hastily to pull out for a safer anchorage.

The full story of the Prosper's hectic experience was told by the Chief Engineer, Mr. B. E. Schultz, to a Telegraph reporter who met the steamer on its arrival in Hongkong early this morning. Mr. Schultz said: "I had been through the late war as an engineer on a vessel operating in war zones, and I can say that the fighting which broke out on Saturday at Shanghai whilst I was there was as exciting as any I had seen in those days. Our ship that morning had arrived from Chingwangtao with a load of coal, which we were discharging at the Kum Lee Yuen Wharf. A typhoon was coming our way and a strong wind was making us more concerned with the weather than with anything else."

FLAGSHIP NEARLY HIT

"At about 11 o'clock, when least expected, three Chinese aeroplanes appeared and whizzed, it would appear, straight for us. As it proved was the Japanese flagship they were attacking. We were quite near enough to it to feel uncomfortable, and, in a short time, bombs began to drop down from the sky. They landed so close to the flagship that I believe that, had it not been for (Continued on Page 7.)

IN JAPAN'S HANDS



Peking, ancient capital of China, is now ruled by Japanese troops. According to Chinese authorities, there has been much looting by troops of the forces of occupation, unarmed Chinese police being helpless to prevent it. Most of the Chinese newspapers have ceased to publish and university professors and other leaders in the community are leaving for southern cities. Above is pictured the entrance to one of the city's gates, which were thrown open to the Japanese army by Chang Tze-chung in the absence of General Sung Cheh-yuan.

STOP PRESS NEWS

URGE FULL EVACUATION

Washington, Aug. 18. American diplomats in China are now warning all Americans in Shanghai and other danger spots who have no urgent reason for remaining, to evacuate, according to a statement made by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to-day.

Previously advice to evacuate was confined to women and children. It is now extended to tourists, teachers and missionaries. The State Department considers only engineers of the Shanghai water and electric systems and diplomats have a sufficiently important reason for remaining there and Mr. Hull expects some 1,700 will evacuate by the week-end, leaving about 2,000 Americans in Shanghai.

JAPANESE AND WELCH FUSILIERS

Shanghai, Aug. 19. The Japanese Naval Attache states that Japanese troops are attempting to cooperate with the Royal Welch Fusiliers on guard duty in the "B" sector at Boundary Road, opposite North Station.—*United Press*.

REFUGEES LEAVE

Shanghai, Aug. 19. British women and children assembled in front of Hamilton House at 9.30 this morning, several street buses manned by steel-helmeted British Volunteers awaiting to transport them to the French Bund, where they later boarded launches which conveyed them to H.M. ships Duncan, Delight and Duchess, moored in mid-stream, by which they were taken down stream to the Empress of Asia at Woosung. As the refugees arrived by ricksha and motor-car they were met by fifty sailors from H.M.S. Danae, who handled the baggage and assisted in entering for the children. They also served as a guard on board the buses.

A hundred Danes, a hundred Norwegians and forty Swedes departed yesterday aboard the Barber Wilhelmsson liner Talsan, bound for Hongkong. This leaves 230 Danes, 200 Norwegians and 100 Swedes in Shanghai. Officials stated that no further evacuations had been planned.—*United Press*.

RELATIONS SEVERED

Lisbon, Aug. 19. Portugal has severed diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia.—*Reuter*.

CHOLERA CASES

Fifty-five further cases of cholera were notified during the 24 hours ended at noon to-day. Thirty-nine were from the Victoria registration district.

PEACE PLANS ARE PRESSED

Britain's Formula Being Carried To Nations Concerned

London, Aug. 18.

The British Ambassadors at Nanking and Tokyo have been instructed to approach the Chinese and Japanese Governments with a view to neutralising the Shanghai area, it is learned to-day.

It is proposed that China and Japan both withdraw their forces from the area and that Great Britain should undertake the responsibility of protecting Japanese residents, provided France and the United States will assist her.

The demarcation of the limits of the area to be neutralised would be a matter for local discussion, it is suggested.

It is felt that these proposals should test the genuineness of the Japanese contention that their forces are only operating in Shanghai to protect Japanese lives and property, it is stated.—*Reuter*.

RELIEF APPROPRIATION PLANES SHOT DOWN

Washington, Aug. 18. Senator Hamilton Fish supported the proposal to appropriate \$500,000 for relief of Shanghai refugees. He said, however, "we have far below ten thousand Americans in China. There's no need to send twelve hundred more marines. It would be far better to order all marines and gunboats out of China. It's an utterly mistaken policy which may involve us in an Asiatic War."

GOLD STAR FOR SH'AI

Washington, Aug. 18. The Navy department announced to-day that the Guam station ship "Gold Star," which is at Cavite at present, will be going to Shanghai about August 20 to assist the evacuation of American nationals.—*United Press*.

Nanking, Aug. 19. The Generalissimo's Headquarters announce that up to Tuesday, thirty-two Japanese planes have been shot down, twenty-five of these being heavy bombers. Eight Japanese planes yesterday raided the Chinese aerodrome at Pingpu, wounding seven Chinese anti-aircraft men.—*Reuter*.

EVACUATION AT TSINGTAO

Tsingtao, Aug. 19. It is officially announced that all N.Y.K. vessels are to be used for the evacuation of Japanese women and children here. Completion of the evacuation is expected to-morrow, when three Japanese vessels are (Continued on Page 7.)

GREAT BRITAIN GUARDING HER INTERESTS WELL

U. S. Also Stiffening Far East Policy

London, Aug. 19.

Exaggerated or incorrect reports, not carried by *Reuter*, about the British evacuation plans at Shanghai, have brought a categorical denial from an authoritative source stating that far from any suggestion of British interests in Shanghai being left to look after themselves, they will be resolutely guarded.

Only those who want to leave and those who ought to will be moved to Hongkong, it is stated emphatically.

Following Tuesday's meeting, the Cabinet issued a statement, and it is emphasised that it meant what it said: namely, that the Government will adopt all possible measures to safeguard British lives and interests.—*Reuter*.

TROOPS FOR SHANGHAI?

Singapore, Aug. 19. Although nothing has been definitely fixed at present, there is a strong possibility that the Middlesex Battalion will proceed to Shanghai.—*Reuter*.

BRITISH INTERESTS

It has been stated that the Government has decided, under no circumstances, to abandon commercial and economic interests in Shanghai at present.—*United Press*.

U.S. POLICY HARDENING

London, Aug. 19. The co-operation of the United States with British policy in the Far East has been stated.—*United Press*.

MAKE THESE AT HOME-

To Wear
on the
Beach

The sun-dress has shirred panels in the skirt, which make it practical for seaside tennis as well as beach wear. A sleeveless matching jacket partners the second frock, with its original collar and cuffs.



A slip-on coat is a useful holiday extra. Camel hair cloth would be a good choice for material.

BITS
TO CUT
OUT

Anti-Ant

IF you are bothered with ants in your cupboards paint all round the inside edges and crevices with creosote. Keep a piece of camphor on each shelf.

White Linen

TAKE three or four thin slices of lemon (the rind should be cut off) and put them in your boiler with white clothes and house linen. It will help to give your clothes a white, well-cared-for look.

Moths Beaten

AT this time of the year most women are waging war against an invading air force of moths, mosquitoes and flies. Perhaps the greatest of these annoyances are the moths. Their silence enables them to get on with the good work in peace.

The moth menace is on the increase. The reason for this is probably central heating, and the fact that most houses these days possess boilers, which means that they are warmer than they used to be, thus making the moths far more at home. When furniture or carpets have been badly attacked by moth, there is only one safe method of guarding against further damage, and that is to have the article concerned treated to a special baking process now in use.

Most big furniture stores and upholsterers undertake this work fairly inexpensively, and it really is necessary to have it done, for other articles of furniture might easily become infected in the same way. There are liquids which can be safely sprayed upon all kinds of delicate fabrics, and even animals, and are a splendid preventive.

Sweet Scents

MAKE false hems of a matching material, fill them with lavender and tuck them to the edges of your net curtains. Summer breezes will blow the scent into your room.

Coat hangers padded with lavender flowers and placed on a table or an old chest, gives character to your friend.

A large shallow bowl of polished copper or china, filled with lavender flowers and placed on a table or an old chest, gives character to your friend.

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DO TEACH
YOUR
KIDDIES HOW
TO PLAY

A GREAT many mothers, whether they leave their child to the amah or not, regard play as a natural process the child will learn by himself. This is true, and it is also not true. Just as the child will probably learn to speak eventually, even if he is not assisted, so he will learn to play, but unless he has the proper guidance he will not learn to play properly.

So often out here one meets the child who can't play by himself ("Won't," his mother usually says) who must have an amah or mother or another child to play with him. This is a sad reflection on his parent.

A young child should learn to amuse himself, and given the right toys, and having been taught to use them, he will do so. To be able to play by himself is one of the great assets of his life.

Remember how annoying people are when they cannot sit at home, but must for ever be going out somewhere, simply because they have never learned how to amuse themselves. There will always be someone for your child to play with, so make certain he learns to amuse himself.

Concentration

ONE of the most astonishing things about a small child is his power of concentration for a joy he likes. You can watch a mere baby playing with a tin. He will sit for a very long time taking the lid off and putting it on again. If he is left undisturbed he will learn to amuse himself in this way.

His amusement lies in finding out something entirely new, in realising that he can do this particular thing himself. All play is an attempt on the child's part, unconsciously, to fit himself for the part he will play later on. Therefore, encourage such games. Let the child imitate you, or help you if you are doing some work in which he can help. Don't thrust him aside when you are cooking or dusting or sewing, with "go away, you can't do this," but let him help. Give the child a needle and cotton and an old piece of material. She will be perfectly happy imitating Mummy, and thinking she is doing something of value.

THE trouble in this country is, of course, that Mothers do so little. They rarely cook—a joy to any child—or dust, or sweep, or make the beds, or wash the clothes. And amahs can't be bothered with children when they are busy. But you should try to let your child do these things. If she wants to wash clothes, let her. A wet romper is a nuisance, even if amah thinks it is a nuisance.

If she wants to scrub the floor, give her a bucket of water and a brush in the bathroom, where she can do no harm. Don't all the time say "no"—you will kill her interest, and probably wonder when you get "home" why your child is so lacking in the interest other children show in the normal routine of the house.

Early play is entirely individual. Young children do not play together. They may play beside each other, but their games do not interlock. As the child grows older it will have to learn to play with others, and here a little careful guidance will make life much easier for the child. At first she will resent another taking her toys, will always want everything herself. The answer is to suggest some game the children can play together—tea parties, mummies and daddies, doctors, and so forth and give each its own part, to take turns.

Children play better by themselves, than when they have an annoying adult giving orders. Teach them games, and then leave them to play alone. But do teach them!

Rust-resisting

RUST quickly damages neglected metals. To protect metalwork you want to store, smear it over with vasoline before putting it away.

Use up your Tea leaves

TEA leaves have their uses. Try them for cleaning the inside of narrow-necked bottles. Drain the tea off the leaves and put plenty into the bottle, half fill with warm water, then with your hand over the top of the opening swirl first one way and then the other. Rinse with cold water.

Refreshen tired-looking mats with tea leaves. Drain them and sprinkle the wet leaves on the mat; brush off with a stiff broom.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1937.

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The zippiest gal
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HUGH HERBERT
GREGORY RATOFF
GERTRUDE DIESSEN
ELLA LOGAN
HENRY ARMETTA
RAY MAYER
MISCHA AUER
and a darling cast of 350
Directed by Ralph Murphy
Associate Producer, Lou Brock
CHARLES R. ROGERS
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SHANGHAI
ASTOR HOUSE; PALACE HOTEL;
HOTELS
LIMITED.
In association with the Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits, Peking

JUST twenty and all out for fresh air and sunshine, yet how a lovely day can be spoiled by the wrong frock or the feeling that your hat, bag or shoes are not just right with the rest of your outfit.

When you are young, molehills are apt to assume mountain-like proportions, so before I go on to describe today's patterns, here is a word of advice on summer colour schemes.

Do, please, keep your wash frocks, however many you have, to three or four shades—this allows plenty of choice—and make one set of accessories do for two or three dresses.

For instance, with a brown or blue the following colours blend beautifully—most shades of blue from love in the mist to bright cornflower, green from palest leaf shades to quite brilliant hues, china or coral pink, orange, lemon, terra cotta, coral, sand, beige, white and off white.

Bear in mind, too, that beige and white accessories tone in with most shades successfully. In addition, they are cool looking and give a summery note to an outfit.

They are particularly selected for those who do not make many of their own clothes and are really easy-to-make styles for the amateur with the minimum of seams.

I want you to study the back view of pattern No. 1054. You will notice that it has a smart slashed bodice. This little sun dress is cut with shaped panels in the back of the skirt as well as the front. It will, therefore, serve as a useful tennis frock as there is plenty of room to run about the court. Size 34in. bust takes 21 yds. 30in. fabric. Sizes obtainable are 32, 34, 36 and 38in. bust.

Don't you like the cheeky collar and cuffs of pattern No. 1055. In blue and white it would have a smart nautical air. The front is double breasted, and there is a sleeveless matching jacket.

There are a nice range of sizes available, 32, 34, 36, and 38in. bust. Size 30in. bust takes 41 yds. 30in. material, 11 yds. contrast.

A coat to slip on over frocks is an indispensable item of your summer wardrobe. I suggest that you make it a neutral colour in one of those nice camel hair cloths. They are light in weight, yet warm if it is cool.

You can have this design, No. 1056, in three sizes, 34, 36 and 40in. bust. Size 36in. bust requires 21 yds. 34in. wool, and if you do want to line it you will need 3 yds. 30in. material.

MARY GRACE.

TI-TREE
OIL SOAP

THE Germicidal Toilet Soap, containing the Natural Essential Oil of the Australian Ti-Tree (Melaleuca Alternifolia). The Oil is 1.1 times stronger than Carbolic yet perfectly harmless to the most delicate skin.

A safe & effective remedy for PRICKLY HEAT & ALL SKIN COMPLAINTS. TRY IT?

Soothing & Refreshing. Pleasant in use it also acts as an Effective Deodorant.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

Science Looks At Marriage

MARRIAGE need no longer be a lottery. The science of marriage prophecy is now being investigated and the preliminary results make it clear that by strict adherence to the rules by chances of a happy marriage can be greatly improved. A century hence, courting couples should be able to have their chances of happiness calculated to several places of decimals.

No fewer than forty factors enter into the success or failure of marriage. Each factor has been given a different "weight." Perhaps it does not need science to tell us that the four weightiest factors are the four "in-laws."

Some of the discoveries of science are in accordance with the findings of common sense and comedians.

The husband's mother is the "in-law" who affects a marriage most seriously. With cool detachment, science has calculated that if the husband's mother is dead the chances are that the couple will live a life of harmony. The bride's father is next in importance on the list of potential marriage-wreckers. If he is not living, the prospects of happiness are quite good. If both these parents are dead, the odds are in favour of happiness.

Parents, however, according to science, have their uses before marriage. If a father advises against a marriage, it is a mother's science goes so far as to say that, as a general rule, it is safe to disregard mother's advice, whether for or against.

Happiness Chances

When a wife has outside interests, her marriage is more likely to turn out successful than that of the wife who clings to the old maxim that the place of a woman is in the home. Up to a certain point, interest in religion, church affairs, clubs, and social organisations on the part of the wife increases the chances of success in marriage.

Husbands and wives who loved their parents are likely to be happy with each other. Those whose family relationships were not harmonious find it more difficult to make adjustments in the married state.

Happiness is hereditary. Subject to the inevitable flat rate deduction for "in-laws," if both parents of the

wife are living and happily married, this improves their daughter's outlook for happiness. The same principle applies to the husband. "In-laws" evidently do not develop their full potentialities as trouble-makers until they are widowed.

Brothers and sisters on the wife's side decrease the chances of happiness by about 20 per cent. On the husband's side the decrease is not quite so large.

Education is quite an important factor in marriage. The higher a couple stand in the cultural scale the wider their margin of safety from domestic discord. Wide discrepancies between the cultural level of husband and wife are prolific sources of trouble.

Long or Short Engagement. On that very vexed question the length of engagement prior to marriage, science provides a definite and interesting answer. From three to five years is the best length for a courtship; this includes the engagement period. Doubtless this assertion will cause many modern couples to raise their eyebrows in disdain. Where the courtship lasts for less than a year, there is 20 per cent. less chance of happiness. A courtship of less than three months increases this percentage to 30. Courtships exceeding five years in length are also unfavourable.

"Only" children are not such good marriage prospects as members of families. This seems to contradict the previous finding about brothers and sisters, but the two results are quite separate and distinct. The best thing to do is to pick a partner who is not an "only" child and then take care to live right away from the other members of the family. A wife's sisters are sources of trouble.

Young people bred in cities find greater difficulty in making marital adjustments than those brought up in rural communities. This is an other unexpected announcement. Many people believe that the opposite is the case, owing to the fact that city life calls for more adjustments than country life. The comparative failure of city-bred couples is probably due to the nervous strain of city life, rather than to failure to make allowances.

D. J.

HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

The total Expenditure up to October, 1937, on behalf of sick and destitute children is estimated at \$25,000, against which the Income to date is \$20,000.

The Society asks for the balance of \$5,000

Hon. Treasurers: Mr. D. BLACK, C.A., c/o Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming, 6 Des Voeux Road, Central.

Mr. KWOK CHAN, c/o Banque de L'Inde China, Hongkong.

June 25, 1937.



LEADERS OF WARRING U.S. TRADE UNION FACTIONS STATE THEIR CASE

JOHN LEWIS INSISTS COLLECTIVE-BARGAINING IS A NECESSITY

(By John L. Lewis
(Written for the United Press))

It is the opinion of the committee for Industrial Organisation that signed contracts are the essence of mutual good will between unions and employers expressed in collective-bargaining. No verbal contract has any standing in business outside verbal contracts between individuals who have supreme confidence in each other.

Businessmen sign leases and papers of incorporation and sales contracts and it is regarded as good form to sign marriage contracts. Wills are frequently signed. Finally, no treaty of peace, whether to end a war or threatened combat, is finally confirmed without being set down in writing. This is usually recognised as common sense procedure.

In an employer-employee relationship, assuredly the most workable arrangement is one in which it is recognised as the exclusive bargaining agent. Obviously, no employer could make a different kind of a contract with one group of employees than with another.

A union representing a majority of employees wants to be recognised exclusively by the management in order to insure its right to live and protect itself from the employer's act of organising counter-agencies to supplant and displace it.

Again, in collective-bargaining, it must be remembered that the check-off is not necessarily an essential but is merely a matter of convenience. It can be entered into by mutual agreement between employer and employees' union.

This is also true of the closed shop. The closed shop is not fundamentally necessary. For example, all publishers and printing establishments have closed shop agreements with the printing trades unions. I assume this is because the contracting parties have mutually agreed upon such procedure.

On the other hand, in the coal mining industry, contracts contain no closed shop verbiage. We don't quibble over it and yet an efficient union exists in the industry embracing all the men who work in the mines.

These two items—the closed shop and the check-off—are only incidental to the major problems of collective-bargaining. Unfortunately, they are too frequently used as Red Heralds by the employers and are given a degree of consideration above their actual importance.

WORKERS' DEMAND

In many industries the workers will continue to demand continuation of the check-off arrangement for collecting of dues merely as a matter of business expediency. Just so long as the employers operate their own check-off in deducting from the gross wages of workers all items of company charges—which in many industries is a formidable list—it seems logical that a similar convenience should be afforded the union.

It is only one more charge—one more deduction from the pay check. Some companies now make a practice of not only deducting fees for equipment—such as mining tools—and insurance, but also have checked off for Liberty Loans Bonds or church contributions.

You ask me whether members of the committee for Industrial Organisation who locally support strikes called by the American Federation of Labour or other groups will be encouraged or punished or ignored for their sympathetic activities. This is my answer.

The C.I.O. has never opposed any strike on the part of the American Federation of Labour. It has co-operated everywhere. It is our policy to be friendly to other labour organisations and to assist and aid them in obtaining improvements in their wage structures and working conditions.

Finally, this situation regarding the prospects of "peace" between the C.I.O. and the A.F. of L. ten of the 30 or more international unions affiliated with the C.I.O. were suspended from the American Federation of Labour.

TWO YEARS FOR THEFT OF £10,000 "£5,700 IN THE HANDS OF CERTAIN PEOPLE"

Sentence of two years' hard labour was passed by the Recorder (Sir Holman Gregory, K.C.) at the Old Bailey recently on James Alfred Leslie Nicol, aged 38, a bank cashier, of Emerson-drive, Hornchurch, who pleaded guilty to stealing £10,071 from the Manor Park branch of Barclays Bank. He was employed there as first cashier.

Mr. E. J. P. Cussen (prosecuting) said that Nicol made a statement in which he said he noted a suitcase with £1 and 10s. notes.

"Nicol," he said, "gave an account of his movements until he was taken into custody. The matters he refers to have received the close attention of the police, and no doubt such information as is available will be

They were on the receiving end of the act of ejection. They are the injured parties.

Any talk of peace must come from the American Federation of Labour and any such talk of peace must be predicated upon the acceptance of the principles laid down in the minority report to the Federation convention in 1935 demanding the recognition of industrial unions in certain industries.

That is our position. Any talk without this basis is merely futile waste of time.

Of course, if the American Federation of Labour should desire to join the committee for Industrial Organisation, we would be glad to make known to them terms upon which they could enter.

Washington.
John L. Lewis and William Green informed the 6,000,000 workers unionised into the committee for Industrial Organisation and the American Federation of Labour that although there was no present prospect for peace between the two factions, rank-and-file support of strikes called by either group would be tolerated by the other.

In the following signed statements, Lewis and Green say expressly that workers in one organisation who have supported strikers affiliated with the other have not been disciplined and that friendly relations among the mass of trades unionists are expected to continue.

However, both leaders admit that prospects of peace between the C.I.O. and A.F. of L. are dim. Green said: "There are no immediate prospects of peace." Lewis said: "Any talk of peace must come from the American Federation of Labour."

Green intimates publicly for the first time that further action against the C.I.O. will be taken at the next A.F. of L. convention. In addition, Green assailed the tactics of a general strike as "revolution."

Lewis says for the first time that the closed shop and check-off are merely incidental problems in collective-bargaining and not essentials. —United Press.

AND WILLIAM GREEN CONDEMNS SYSTEM OF GENERAL STRIKES

(By William Green
(Written for the United Press))

It is the opinion of the American Federation of Labour that stability of industrial relations in employment calls for the negotiation of wage agreements through collective bargaining. When such agreements are negotiated they ought to be signed by the representatives of labour and of industry.

A signed agreement is evidence of good faith. Furthermore, an agreement properly drawn, covering hours, wages and conditions of employment, will serve to avoid confusion and controversy.

DIFFICULTIES REALISED

The American Federation of Labour realises the difficulties which are met locally when a strike is inaugurated by the C. I. O. organisation. Naturally workers, regardless

of organisation affiliation, are sympathetic to their fellow workmen who engage in a strike to improve conditions of employment.

They usually live together, associate together, and are acquainted with each other in the different communities where strikes occur. The American Federation of Labour has not disciplined or penalised the members of the American Federation of Labour unions locally because of sympathy and cooperation extended to workers in strike, regardless of organisation affiliation.

Ordinarily, however, unions affiliated with the C.I.O. have no claims for support or assistance from the American Federation of Labour. They ought to become a part of the American Federation of Labour before calling for support and assistance.

It is rather inconsistent for them to ask for the support of the American Federation of Labour when it is the avowed purpose of the C.I.O. to make war upon the American Federation of Labour and to destroy it.

A general strike can not be inaugurated without violating contracts honourably entered into. The American Federation of Labour believes in the observance of contracts and the maintenance of said contracts inviolate.

One of the chief assets of the American Federation of Labour is the record it made during one-half century of negotiating wage agreements and maintaining them inviolate.

Furthermore, general strikes mean revolution. The innocent victims of a general strike in a community will not long tolerate such action, consequently public opinion turns against strikers when they engage in a general strike. For these reasons, the American Federation of Labour can not extend approval to general strikes.

There are no immediate prospects of peace between the American Federation of Labour and the C.I.O. The standing committee created more than eight months ago by the executive council to confer with a committee from the C.I.O. has not thus far been discharged.

RIVAL ORGANISATION

There is grave danger that an increase in the membership of organised labour will be offset because of the bitter division which occurred in the ranks of labour. The C.I.O. movement set up as a dual, rival organisation to the American Federation of Labour, has created division, discord and hate within the ranks of labour.

As a result of the creation of this dual movement, labour has been ripped and torn into warring factions. No reasonable minded person can fail to appreciate the full significance of the division which has been created within the ranks of labour through the organisation of the C.I.O.

All reasonable minded men who are members of the American Federation of Labour and who are its friends hope that eventually unity and solidarity will again be established.

The next convention of the American Federation of Labour, which will be held at Denver, Colo., beginning October 4, 1937, will decide what further action will be taken toward organisations which have accepted membership in the committee for Industrial Organisation.

The American Federation of Labour has assisted organisations outside the American Federation of Labour. We have always maintained very friendly relationship with the transportation unions.

We desire the right, however, to determine what organisations we will help and what appeals for assistance and help will be refused.

Six Men Earn £287,030

Warner Baxter Leads

New York, July 15.

Here are six men of Hollywood and the money they earned last year (as revealed here to-day):—

Actor Warner Baxter £56,870
Actor Gary Cooper £53,000
Producer Daryl Zanuck £52,000
Director Roy del Ruth £47,000
Actor George Raft £40,000
Producer Wesley Ruggles £37,500

Add those figures up. They come to £287,030: enough to pay for a fleet of seven Atlantic flying-boats like Britain's Caledonia.



ROYAL BOW—King George greets Scottish officers who welcomed him and his family to Edinburgh, ancient Scottish capital. Keys of the City were presented to him in a unique ceremony.

SHARE PRICES

The following is the list of local share quotations issued this morning.

| Banks. | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| H.K. Banks, £1,700 n. | |
| H.K. Banks (L.L. Reg.), £100 n. | |
| Chartered Bank, £13½ n. | |
| Overseas Bank, A. and B., £33½ n. | |
| Mercantile Bank, C., £15 n. | |
| East Asia Bank, \$101 n. | |

| Insurances. | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Canton Ins., \$300 n. | |
| Union Ins., \$810 n. | |
| China Underwriters, \$2 n. | |
| H. K. Fire Ins., \$280 n. | |
| Internat'l Assoc., Sh. \$3 n. | |

| Shipping. | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Douglas, \$48½ b. | |
| H. K. Steamboats, \$8.50 n. | |
| Indo-China (Pref.), \$51 n. | |
| Indo-China (Def.), \$42 n. | |
| Shell (Bearer), 110½ n. | |
| Union Waterboats, \$9.30 b. | |

| Docks etc. | |
|------------------------------|--|
| H.K. & K. Wharves, \$120 n. | |
| H.K. & W. Docks, \$32.95 n. | |
| Providents (old), \$2.25 n. | |
| Providents (new), 60 cts n. | |
| Ne. Engineering, Sh. \$3¼ n. | |
| Shanghai Docks, Sh. \$108 n. | |

| Mining. | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Kaitian Mining Arm. 19/6 n. | |
| Rauha, \$11 n. | |
| Venz: Goldfield \$5 n. | |
| Lands, Hotels, etc. | |
| H. and S. Hotels, \$6.80 n. | |
| H.K. Lands, \$35½ n. X. Div. | |
| H.K. Lands, 5% Deben. \$102½ n. | |
| Sh. Lands, Sh. \$11¼ n. | |
| Metropolitan Lands, Sh. \$7 n. | |
| Humphries, \$9 n. | |
| H.K. Realities, \$6.10 n. | |
| Chinese Estates \$90 b. | |
| China Realities, Sh. \$1 n. | |
| China Deben, \$60 n. | |

| Philippine Mining. | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Alamoks, P. 74 | |
| Atoka, P. 21 | |
| Baguio Gold P. 10 | |
| Benguet Consol. P. 10.50 | |
| Benguet Explor. P. 07 | |
| Big Wedge, P. 14 | |
| Coco Grove, P. 51 | |
| Consolidated Mines, P. 022 | |
| Demonstrations, P. 47 | |
| E. Mindanao, P. 16 | |
| Gumaus Gold P. 11 | |
| Ipo Gold, P. 14 | |
| I. X. L. P. 63 | |
| Ilogons, P. 60 | |
| Masbate Consols, P. 17½ | |
| Min. Resources P. 10 | |
| Northern Min. P. 05 | |
| Paracale Consol. P. 30½ | |
| Salacot Mining, P. 02 | |
| San Mauricio, P. 93 | |
| Soyoc Consol. P. 25 | |
| United Paracale, P. 08 | |

| Public Utilities. | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| H.K. Tramways, \$14.00 n. | |
| Peak Trams, (old), \$5 b. | |
| Peak Trams (new), \$2½ b. | |
| Star Ferries \$90 n. | |
| Yaumatei Ferries (old), \$27 n. | |
| China Light, \$13.90 n. | |
| China Lights (new), \$13.70 n. | |
| H.K. Electric, \$80 n. | |
| Macao Electric, \$19¼ n. | |
| Sandakan Lights, \$14¼ n. | |
| Telephone (old), \$29.00 n. | |
| Telephone (new), \$11.60 n. | |
| China Buses, Sh. \$12¼ n. | |

MANILA SHARES

The following opening quotations and closing business done quotations of the morning session on the Manila Stock Exchange were received by Swan, Culbertson & Fritz from their Manila office:

| Prices in Pesos | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Opening Prices | Business Done |
| Antanok | 27 1/2 |
| Alok | 20 1/2 |
| Banco de Oro | 18 1/2 |
| Benguet Cons. | 10 1/2 |
| Benguet Expl. | 05 1/2 |
| Big Wedge | 50 1/2 |
| Coco Grove | 50 1/2 |
| Consolidated Mines | 0210 1/2 |
| Demonstration | 47 1/2 |
| Gumaus Gold | 11 1/2 |
| East Mindanao | 10 1/2 |
| Ilogons | 60 1/2 |
| I. X. L. | 62 1/2 |
| Masbate | 17 1/2 |
| Mineral Resources | 15 1/2 |
| Northern Mining | 04 1/2 |
| Paracale Gumaus | 20 1/2 |
| San Mauricio | 92 1/2 |
| Soyoc | 24 1/2 |
| United Paracale | 07 1/2 |

EXCHANGE

| Selling | |
|------------------|-----------|
| T.T. London | 1s. 2 1/2 |
| Demand | 1s. 2 1/2 |
| T.T. Shanghai | 101 1/2 |
| T.T. Singapore | 52 1/2 |
| T.T. Japan | 105 1/2 |
| T.T. India | 81 1/2 |
| T.T. U.S.A. | 30 1/2 |
| T.T. Manila | 61 1/2 |
| T.T. Batavia | 55 1/2 |
| T.T. Bangkok | 150 1/2 |
| T.T. Saigon | 61 1/2 |
| T.T. France | 8 1/2 |
| T.T. Germany | 75 1/2 |
| T.T. Switzerland | 133 1/2 |
| T.T. Australia | 1 1/2 |

| Buying | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| 4 M/s. L/C London | 1/3 1/2 |
| 4 m/s. D/P do. | 1/3 1/2 |
| 4 m/s. L/C U.S.A. | 31 1/2 |
| 4 m/s. France | 8 1/2 |
| 30 d/s. India | 63 1/2 |
| U.S. Cross rate in London | 4.90 1/2 |

| Singapore Tractions, 24/- n. | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Singapore Pref., 23/- n. | |
| Industrials. | |
| Cald. Macg. (old), Sh. \$16 n. | |
| Cald. Macg. (Pref.), Sh. \$17 n. | |
| Cement, \$10.10 n. | |
| H. K. Ropes, \$5.05 n. | |
| Stores, &c. | |
| Dairy Farm, \$26.75 n. | |
| Watson, \$5.40 n. | |
| Lane Crawfords, \$8.65 n. | |
| Sincere, \$2.00 n. | |
| Wing On (H.K.), \$50 n. | |
| Wm. Powells, 40 cts b. | |
| Cotton Mills. | |
| Ewo Cottons, Sh. \$13.00 n. X. Rts. | |
| Shai Cottons, (old), Sh. \$100 n. | |
| Zoong Sing, \$34 n. | |
| Wing On Textiles, Sh. \$80 n. | |

| Miscellaneous. | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| H. K. Entertainments, \$5.20 n. | |
| Constructions (old), \$1.00 b. | |
| Constructions (new), 50 cts b. | |
| Vibro Piling, \$4½ n. | |
| Ch. Govt. 5% 1925 C.Bds. 97½ | |
| H. K. Govt. 4% Loan 8½ p.m. 3 | |
| H. K. Govt. 3½ Loan 1½ p.m. 3 | |
| Wallace Harpers, \$5 n. | |
| Maramans Ins. (Lon.) 27/8 n. | |
| Maramans Ins. (H.K.), 2/- 7/8 n. | |

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48 only Men's Fur Felt Hats
SNAP BRIMS, ASSORTED COLOURS
MUST BE CLEARED
SALE PRICE \$5.00 each

60 only Men's Cotton Sports Shirts
ASSORTED SIZES AND COLOURS
MUST BE CLEARED
SALE PRICE \$1.50 each

18 only Men's Wool Bathing Suits
ODD SIZES COLOURS
SALE PRICE \$3.00 \$5.00

60 pairs Men's Wool and Cotton Golf Hose
KHAKI AND WHITE
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India Gauze Vests
ODDMENTS ONLY
Sole Price 90 cts.

Men's Fancy Wool Half Hose
GOOD NEW SEASON'S DESIGNS
USUALLY \$2.75
SALE PRICE \$1.50 pair

24 Poplin Striped Pyjama Suits
USUALLY \$7.50 SUIT
SALE PRICE \$4.95

Men's Cream Ribbed Cotton Socks
UNSHRINKABLE
SALE PRICE \$1.00 pair

Men's White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs
SALE PRICE \$3.00 doz.

Men's Wool Bathing Suits
MUST BE CLEARED
SALE PRICE \$3.00 \$5.00

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- 9040—Sunday's First Baby, Humorous Sketch. Sandy Powell & Co.
- 9051—Irish Medley, Organ. Vincent Lopez & His Orch.
- 9047—Coronation Waltz. Reginald Dixon.
- 9042—Coronation Waltz. Primo Scala's Accordion Band.
- 9040—Six Hills of the Day. (Series 10). Vincent Lopez & His Orch.
- 9045—Love and Learn. F.T. Vincent Lopez & His Orch.
- 9041—I Can't Lose That Longing For You. F.T. Jay Wilbur & His Orch.
- 9046—I Need You. F.T. Jay Wilbur & His Orch.
- 9043—Seal It With A Kiss. Waltz. Jay Wilbur & His Orch.
- 9042—Night Is Young & You're So Beautiful. F.T. Jay Wilbur & His Orch.
- 9042—Massed Bands of the Guards, Six-Eight F.T. Billy Cotton & His Orch.
- 9041—Red, White and Blue. F.T. Billy Cotton & His Orch.
- 9039—Moonlight & Shadow. F.T. Mal Hallett & His Orch.
- 9039—Big Boy Blue. F.T. Mal Hallett & His Orch.

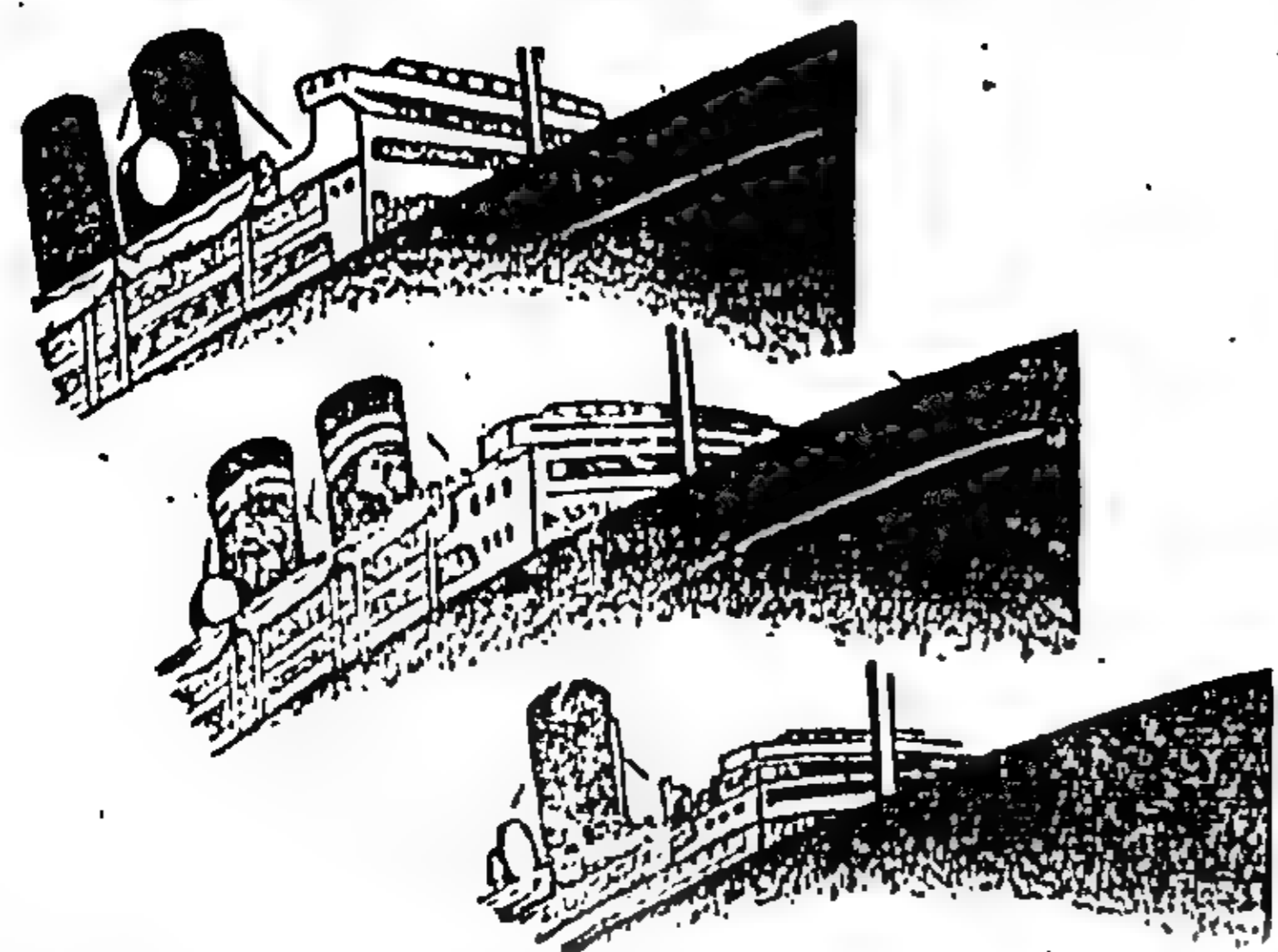
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| S.S. | Tons | From | Destination. |
|------------|--------|------------|--|
| RAJPUTANA | 17,000 | 21st Aug. | Bombay, Marseilles & London. |
| MIRZAPUR | 7,000 | 30th Aug. | Straits, Bombay & Karachi. |
| RANPURA | 17,000 | 4th Sept. | Bombay, Marseilles & London. |
| BURDWAN | 6,000 | 11th Sept. | Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull. |
| RAWALPINDI | 17,000 | 18th Sept. | Marseilles & London. |
| JEYPORE | 5,000 | 10th Sept. | Straits, Bombay & Karachi. |
| CORFU | 14,500 | 2nd Oct. | Bombay, Marseilles & London. |
| SOMALI | 7,000 | 9th Oct. | Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull. |
| NALDERA | 16,000 | 16th Oct. | Marseilles & London. |

* Cargo only.
All vessels may call at Malta.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

| S.S. | Tons | From | Destination. |
|----------|--------|------------|---|
| SIRDHANA | 8,000 | 28th Aug. | Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta. |
| GAMARIA | 5,000 | 1st Sept. | Straits, Madras & Calcutta. |
| TALAMBA | 7,000 | 7th Sept. | Singapore & Penang. |
| SHIRALA | 8,000 | 11th Sept. | Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta. |
| TILAWA | 10,000 | 25th Sept. | Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta. |

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS

| S.S. | Tons | From | Destination. |
|---------|-------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| TANDA | 7,000 | 3rd Sept. | Manila, Rabaul, Brisbane, Sydney |
| NANKIN | 7,000 | 2nd Oct. | Manila, Rabaul, Brisbane, Sydney |
| NELLORE | 7,000 | 30th Oct. | Melbourne & Hobart. |

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

| S.S. | Tons | From | Destination. |
|------------|--------|------------|---------------|
| RAWALPINDI | 17,000 | 20th Aug. | Japan. |
| TILAWA | 10,000 | 2nd Sept. | Amoy & Japan. |
| CORFU | 14,500 | 2nd Sept. | Japan. |
| SOMALI | 7,000 | 2nd Sept. | Japan. |
| NANKIN | 7,000 | 2nd Sept. | Japan. |
| SANTHA | 8,000 | 16th Sept. | Amoy & Japan. |
| NALDERA | 17,000 | 16th Sept. | Japan. |

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PHEMIUS sails 30th Sept. for Boston, N. Y., Philadelphia & Baltimore via Batavia, Straits & Cape of Good Hope.

PACIFIC SERVICE

TYNDAREUS sails 17th Aug. for Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

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Spencer Tracy in "They Gave Him A Gun" showing on Friday at the King's Theatre.

Kwangtung Food Supply

Production Programme Organised

During this time of emergency when the entire nation is facing an unusual crisis, the question of food supply is certainly most important, said Dr. D. Y. Lin, Director of the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry of Kwangtung in an interview.

"There is no need for fear of a very serious food shortage in this province similar to what we experienced last year," said Dr. Lin. "The harvest of the first rice crop this year, as you must know, has been an unusually bounteous one. According to our recent estimate, there is a total production for the 97 hien of 61,625,270 piculs and this represents an increase of about 10 per cent. what we generally obtain during normal years, and this is certainly providential. This enormous amount, when reduced to polished rice, should be sufficient for consumption for the Kwangtung population of 33,000,000 people for a period of at least 170 days."

The cultivation of the second or fall rice crop, according to Dr. Lin, is just finished. The abundant rainfall now being experienced promises a good start for the crop, and will mean that the second crop may be just as good as the first, if not better.

SHORTAGE REDUCED

"We must understand, however," Dr. Lin continued, "that during normal years the annual production of rice in this province is 112,000,000 piculs of unhulled rice or approximately 78,000,000 piculs of polished rice; and since the total consumption for the 33 million people is put at 82,500,000 piculs, we usually have a shortage of about 10,000,000 piculs per year. Last year, it will be recalled, both the first and the second crops were below normal due to drought, flood, typhoons and insects, causing a shortage of much more than 10,000,000 piculs. But this year judging from what we already have for the first crop and what we may have for the second crop, our normal shortage will be very much reduced, and if we economize properly by using more sweet potatoes, wheat, and other minor food crops as substitutes for rice, we may become self-supporting."

Asked what his Bureau has decided to do in this time of emergency, Dr. Lin said he had been instructed to organize an Emergency Food Production Programme for the province, and that more than 150 men would be sent out within the next few days to the various hien to co-operate with the hien magistrates in the carrying out of this Province-wide plan.

SCHEME EXPLAINED

According to the programme, the farmers will be given facilities, including loans for the purchase of seeds and fertilizers, and they will be urged to save and to store up their surplus to cultivate more land for the production of sweet potatoes, to make preparation for utilizing winter or what they generally call idle months for the cultivation of minor food crops such as wheat, barley, rapeseed, field peas, etc.; and to realise the importance of cultivating, both intensively and extensively, more land and more crops in order to produce more food not only for the province but also for the nation.

Dr. Lin concluded by urging everybody in the province unhesitatingly to co-operate with the Government in the carrying out of the programme and concluded: "The question of food supply at this time is of supreme importance. Unless it is adequately taken care of, we cannot hope to put up a long resistance and eventually to win."

Kill Kidney Trouble Quick

Thousands of sufferers from kidney trouble and bladder weakness have stopped getting up nights, leg pains, circles under eyes, swollen ankles, nervousness, stiffness, rheumatism, dizziness, lumbago, burning itching, smarting, acidity and loss of vision by a Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Bismarck). Cystex starts purifying your blood, brings new healthy youth and vitality in 48 hours. Guaranteed to end your trouble in 3 days or money back. Get Cystex at all chemists.

Army Attracts Recruits

Marked Increase Shown

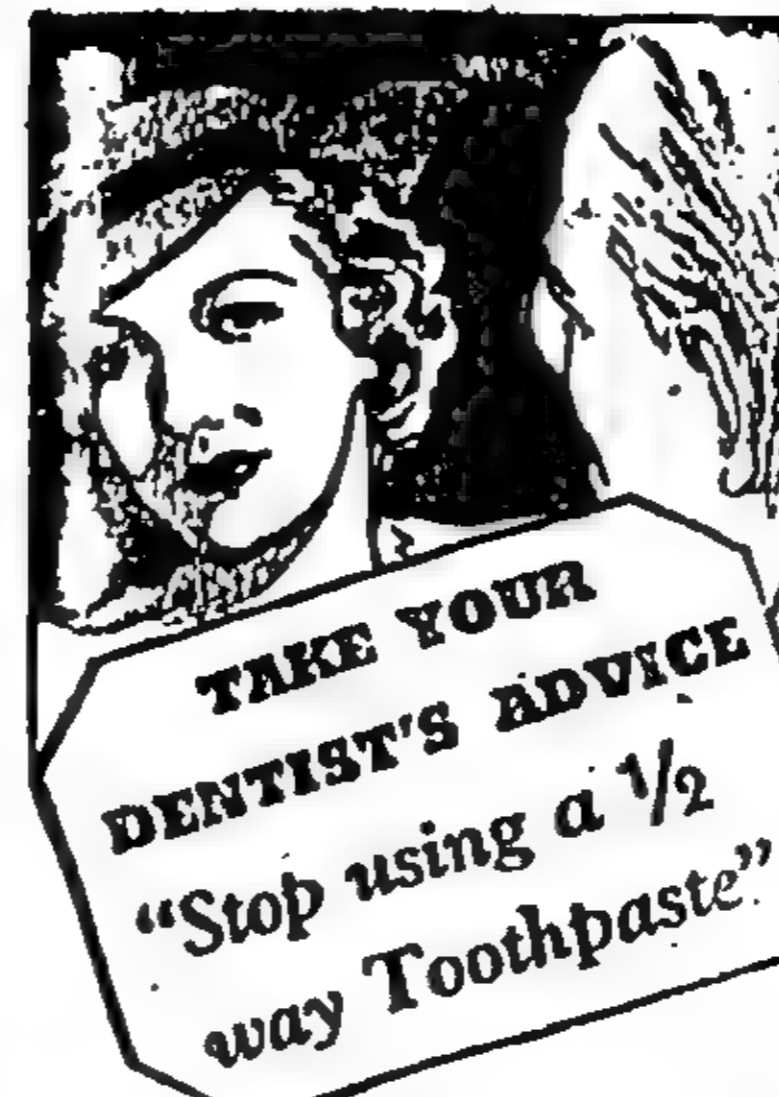
London, Aug. 18. Recruiting for the Army in England is progressing more rapidly since the announcement by the War Minister of a change in the conditions of service.

Present recruitment is at the rate of forty daily, compared with ten previously. Of those joining the colours, only ten per cent. are from the ranks of the unemployed. Many men at present in service have accepted the War Ministry's scheme to rejoin the colours after their first period of enlistment.—*Reuter Bulletin.*

Over 1,500 Reservists have already notified the Army Record Offices of their desire to re-join the colours in accordance with the terms of the Government's offer recently announced by the War Secretary, Mr. Hore Bellsha. The volume of response at this early date is in excess of the War Office's anticipation. Following the season of Military camps in which many Territorials have participated this summer, ordinary recruiting for the Regular Army is reported to be booming. In London during the last ten days the staff at the Central Recruiting Depot has been working at high pressure.—*British Wireless.*

GANG RAIDS VILLAGE

New Delhi, Aug. 18. It is reported that a gang of hostile tribesmen crossed the North-West frontier and raided a nearby village, kidnapping five people.—*Reuter Bulletin.*



TAKE YOUR DENTIST'S ADVICE
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Merely brushing the teeth is not enough. Gums too must be kept healthy. 4 out of 5 people over 40 have Pyorrhea, that dreaded disease of the gums. Avoid Pyorrhea by using FORHAN'S 1/2 way toothpaste made by a dentist to do both jobs—clean teeth and at the same time safeguard your gums. Forhan's is different from all other toothpastes. It contains a special ingredient used by dentists everywhere to combat gum disease. Forhan's keeps teeth sparkling white, gums firm and healthy. Don't run the risk of incurable disease. Start using Forhan's now.



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OVERHAUL YOUR HABITS

(Continued from Page 6.)

Men could save themselves a considerable amount of trouble by making up their minds once and for all on the subject of giving up a bad habit.

Either you believe you should or you do not. Yet it is perfectly obvious that many men go through the whole problem every time they are confronted with it, and at the end of their mental struggle they either get up with a self-conscious air or sit in their seats looking sheepish.

If it were a habit to sit or stand, according to the point of view, what a lot of trouble would be saved. Habit, as distinct from routine, is an antidote to laziness, inefficiency and a slipshod existence. The slave of habit, and we all know someone who is, is the most boring person on earth, but he who makes servants of his habits lives, paradoxically, a much freer, simpler life than he who is without method.

Robert Allen

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GERMAN FOREIGN TRADE

FAVOURABLE BALANCE DISCLOSED

Berlin, Aug. 18. German foreign trade for the past seven months showed a favourable balance of £17,500,000.

Imports from the United Kingdom, Australia and Canada showed increases, compared with the same period last year, but imports from

Three Killed In Destroyer

Philadelphia, Aug. 18. Three sailors were killed in an explosion aboard the destroyer Cassin today. The explosion occurred while workmen from the Philadelphia Navy Yard were testing safety valves under high steam pressure.—*Reuter.*

India and South Africa decreased.—*Reuter Bulletin.*



San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

Asama Maru Tues., 7th Sept.

Chichibu Maru Wed., 29th Sept.

Tatsuta Maru Wed., 13th Oct.

Seattle & Vancouver (Starts from Kobe).

Hikawa Maru Thurs., 9th Sept.

New York via Panama.

Nako Maru Sat., 11th Sept.

Naruto Maru Sun., 3rd Oct.

South America (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.

Itoyo Maru Thurs., 14th Oct.

London, Marseilles, Antwerp & Rotterdam.

Yasukuni Maru Mon., 30th Aug.

Hakone Maru Sat., 11th Sept.

Sawa Maru Sat., 25th Sept.

Liverpool via Port Said, Beyrouth, Istanbul, Piraeus, and Marseilles.

Lima Maru Sun., 10th Oct.

Sydney & Melbourne via Manila & Ports.

Kamo Maru Sat., 28th Aug.

M.V. "Neptuna" About Mon., 30th Aug.

Atsuta Maru Sat., 25th Sept.

Bombay via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

Anjo Maru Sat., 11th Sept.

Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

Toba Maru Sat., 4th Sept.

Genoa Maru Sun., 25th Sept.

Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

Atsuta Maru (Direct to Nagasaki) Thurs., 19th Aug.

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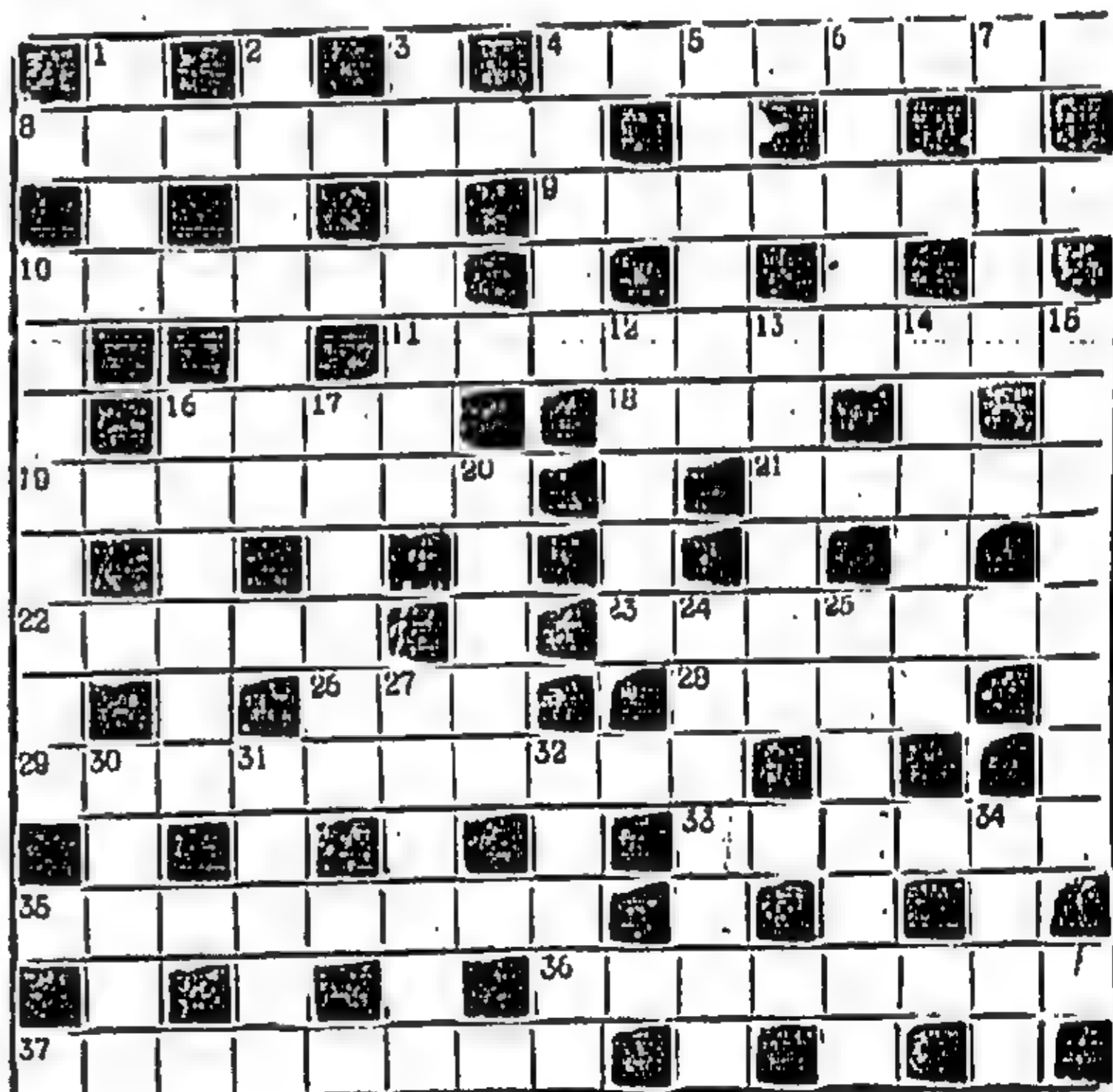
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ACROSS

- It's smart about art, but only just commencing.
- There may be varied strata in this English town.
- Meant perhaps to signify the bride-to-be.
- If this falls the hands may be idle, although there's no strike.
- The warp and the wool are, of course, in a humble way.
- It might help the mate, of course, in a humble way.
- Land in 29 across.
- This'll learn you!
- A medical preparation.
- That was the making of this old Roman.
- He lives somewhere, well in. 28 He is found in the herling.
- Lake in the Rievaulx district.
- In this period of history there was mixed metal in the little insects.
- Clothes for hubby, and can be cut down for the wife when he dies.
- One of the family.
- Certain bonds for guarantees.
- Uneasy advice to the lethargic.

DOWN

- It takes some pluck to play this instrument.
- He can certainly claim general equality.
- This may occupy the time of waits.
- To have put this on a scratched horse may be kind, but won't be profitable.
- 4 down is a bit of this.
- One may see this dance in the autumn.
- One's father's brother's nephew's daughter's cousin perhaps.
- The rainbow, for example.

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Hongkong Telegraph.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1937.

SOVIET PURGES

The continued purges which are reported from Moscow suggest that to keep the Red Army and State free from traitorous elements has now become a whole-time job. History certainly does not provide any exact parallel to these wholesale arrests and trials. Clearly, there is either much rottenness in the Soviet system, or else Stalin is bent on keeping his hold on the Government, cost what it may. The truth may, in fact, lie in both the one circumstance and the other. Certainly the crimes for which these successive batches of officials are accused, and to which they usually plead guilty, are about as black as they could be. They involve not only efforts to undermine the Soviet system, but also betrayal of the nation to its enemies. If the crimes have been of this enormity, the traitors certainly deserve the full rigour of the law. Many of the betrayers who, at intervals of increasing frequency, come up to pay the penalty, have stood high in the councils of the State. The ideal form of governance which Lenin and Trotsky sought to set up has certainly failed to command its due share of allegiance. Plotting to seize power is constantly going on. That is an old story in the history of the human race, but the Russian purges are more in keeping with the Middle Ages than with the modern world—which Russia's enemies will doubtless advance as an argument in favour of their theory that her civilisation lags far behind the times. We hear many boasts about the power of the Russian Army and Air Force. Russia's enemies, however, will ask themselves how far the vast system she has set up in a short time would respond efficiently to the challenge of war. With so much dissension, scheming, and treachery behind the scenes, there might well be a colossal collapse in a much shorter period than it took the Tsarist armies to collapse in the Great War. This can, of course, be only a matter for speculation, but the thought inevitably obtrudes itself when contemplation is given to the

ON TOP OF THE
UNDERWORLD

by S. E. R. Wynne



The police forces of the world are getting well on top of the criminal.

Ellery Queen are, perhaps, a step or two ahead of the more prosaic policemen who inhabit gloomy Government buildings.

The professional detective is seldom a Philo Vance. He is frequently bald, sometimes portly, occasionally even ponderous. He seldom uses high-powered motor-cars and never the gleaming white yachts common to the best detective fiction.

But he seems to get there just the same. One of them, no more astute than dozens of his fellows, discovered the other day that a group of forgers was putting out thousands of faked bonds through widely spread financial

houses of extremely doubtful origin.

That same morning the long-distance telephone lines between Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and France were busier than usual.

And within twenty-four hours the forgers' gang was broken up: seven of its members arrested in Milan, three more caught in Brussels.

That case was not exceptional—or handled particularly rapidly.

The Belgian police a week or so ago asked Berlin to wireless the description of a wanted counterfeit. The request was made at three o'clock in the afternoon. By eleven o'clock the Belgians had been told that

the man they wanted was under lock and key—and had actually been arrested in Austria!

And this does not happen just now and then. Since the International Police Commission was established, no fewer than 100,000 cases have been handled inter-

nationally; petty cases some of them, certainly, the criminals addicted to no worse than passport faking or the passing of "bouncing" cheques.

But there are other cases, too: the kind that curdle our blood in thrillers and gangster films—murders and shootings, jewel robberies and bank hold-ups.

For those sinister gangs of international crooks really do exist outside the imagination of romantic novelists; but they don't exist for so long since the world's policemen got together.

And there are still enough of them to fill the Black List of the International Commission with the case histories of hundreds of thousands of public enemies, to add to that Black List 300 or so new names every year.

The Black List is not the one subject of discussion at the annual meetings of the Commission, though it takes much of their time. If you could see the agenda (you can't, because everything is quite properly kept secret) you would see time allowed for debates on drug traffickers, white slaves, laws governing extradition, the repatriation of alien ex-prisoners, after-care, juvenile crime. . .

You see, they're always willing to learn; and sometimes they have unusual lessons.

In Yugoslavia, where 90 of Europe's ace detectives were meeting for their annual conference, there was once an unrehearsed incident which taught them just how little they really knew.

The morning session of the conference over, they went out into the market place of Sarajevo, bought odd trinkets as souvenirs, walked back to their hotel for lunch.

And back in their hotel they discovered that nearly every man's pocket had been skillfully picked!

It was only a hoax. A brilliant, if mischievous, Sarajevo lawyer had hired a professional picker to do the pocketing. All the goods were later returned in a plain van.

But it just goes to show . . . Without the Commission, not only the petty pickpockets but the really big men of the underworld would be pursuing their activities as they did in pre-war days; knowing that in crime the odds favoured the criminals.

Now crime knows no national frontiers; close liaison has turned the balance to the other scale; with this clearing house of information the war on the world's crooks has developed from guerrilla campaigning to an attack on an international front.

And there's a moral somewhere in all this. If the nations can be got around a table to defeat the criminals who attack society's laws, it should be possible to get them round a table to deal similarly with the more dangerous criminals who threaten society itself.

To-day's Thought
HAD I a hundred tongues,
a hundred mouths, and a
voice of iron, I could not sum
up all the forms of crime.
—VERGIL.

Overhaul Your Habits

"O! it's just a habit with him." How often do we say it, implying that we don't think much of the particular foliole that occasioned the remark!

The tendency is to associate the word "habit" with something reprehensible, or at least with the dull and routine tasks of life. Actually, a large part of our lives is based on habit.

This being so, it is a good plan to overhaul our habits now and then. It would show us how large a part habit plays, and it would also help us to form new habits that would make life flow more smoothly.

There are some habits, seemingly trivial, that have become so much a part of our behaviour that we call them "second nature."

As tiny children we had to learn to walk, to put one foot deliberately in front of the other. To-day, if we had to stop and think every time we wanted to take a step, life would be intolerable. We should never have time to think of anything else. So it is with a hundred other things that we do every day.

On getting up in the morning we are guided by habit. We do not stop to think whether we shall wash, or shave, or have a bath, or whether we shall have breakfast before doing any of these. We just do things in the same order because it is our habit.

constant evidence of discord and disunity in high places. Since the Soviet regime was established, it has undergone many changes. How long it will be able to continue in being on its present basis time alone will tell.

Next time you are dressing, notice whether you have to stop to think how to knot a tie, or which arm you will put first in your jacket. You will find that you have unconsciously made such a habit of dressing in a certain way that to change it would entail considerable mental and physical labour.

A habit most of us would do well to overhaul is that of getting up in the morning. The majority who go to work or business have to rush through breakfast and hurry to the station or bus stop too early, and there would be nothing to do, here the cultivation of another habit would be useful.

It might be argued against that habit that it would result in getting to the station or bus stop too early, and there would be nothing to do, here the cultivation of another habit would be useful.

Either ignore your surroundings and read your newspaper, or carry a pocket edition of one of those books you have "always meant to read." By reading a few pages whenever you have a spare moment, you will be surprised to find how much it amounts to in a year.

I know a man who has read the whole of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall" in that way. Now he is more than half-way through the "Iliad."

Working And Eating

Man is naturally a lazy animal who wants a slack time. Most of us have the habit of work forced on us by having to attend offices, shops, or factories, and work so many hours a day. But there are others whose work depends upon themselves.

Nobody fixes the hours of work for authors, artists, or musicians. They all have the natural liking for a life of ease, and to overcome this they

have to make their work a habit to be indulged in for a certain period every day. Unless they do so they could not hope to make a living, however much they were blessed with genius.

The most famous example of an habitual writer was Anthony Trollope, the novelist. Employed as a Civil Servant during the day, he made a habit of writing a certain quota of words after his ordinary work was done. He never exceeded or fell short of the total he set himself, with the result that he was one of the most prolific writers.

We eat largely as a matter of habit. Without waiting for hunger to become very strong, we take meals at regular intervals. But this habit of eating can become a bad one when we eat without thinking what we are eating, and settle down to an unimaginative diet.

Doctors to-day are trying to make us cultivate the habit of thinking about our food so that we eat only what is going to do us good.

Modern life brings with it the need for several habits. Looking both ways before crossing a road, switching off the current before replacing electric light bulbs or mending electric irons are instances of this.

Motors, too, has brought its habits. Good ones make a good driver; bad ones bring their owner into the Police Court.

Making Up Your Mind

A good many of us find that letters, bills, and receipts accumulate, forming an untidy mass in which we can never find anything we want. If only most of us made a habit of setting aside half an hour a week to sorting and answering them, we should save ourselves a great deal of worry, and our wives a great deal of annoyance.

(Continued on Page 5.)

PROVISION FOR INFIRM REFUGEES

Doctors, Nurses To Meet Ships

Special arrangements are being made by the Hongkong authorities for the care of sick and infirm refugees arriving from Shanghai within the next few days. All such people will be met immediately on arrival by doctors and nurses, who will see that every possible care is taken of them.

The shipping companies have been supplying the authorities with information regarding the numbers and nationality of refugees arriving, but no specific information is being received regarding the number of those who are sick or infirm.

Care will be taken of these particular cases as soon as they arrive, and they will be removed at the first convenient opportunity, probably after the first rush has been coped with. There will be ambulances in attendance in case they are needed. Friends and relatives of sick refugees can therefore rest assured that every comfort will be provided.

In order to simplify the organisation, special handbills containing instructions are to be circulated to all refugees immediately on arrival.

Phone Wire Severed

Fisherman Earns Commendation

At the Central Magistracy this morning, a fisherman, Cheng Lam-hi, was warmly commended by Mr. W. Schofield for his part in arresting Wong Tsan, aged 18, unemployed, who was caught severing telephone wires in Deep Water Bay near the Golf Course yesterday.

Sub-inspector D. J. Dredge, prosecuting, said that Cheng was in his sampan about 3 a.m. yesterday when he saw defendant pulling down the telephone wire with a bamboo pole about 20 feet long, to the end of which a grass-cutter's knife was attached. Cheng went ashore and approached defendant, who on seeing him, immediately ran away. Cheng blew his police whistle, and this attracted the attention of three groundsmen from the Golf Club, who gave chase and arrested defendant near the bridge by the ninth green.

There was no criminal record against defendant, added the prosecuting officer, but in view of the numerous offences of this nature in the same district, he asked that a serious view of the offence be taken. His Worship, addressing defendant: "Do you know what would happen to you in Canton for this?"

Defendant pleaded for a chance, and promised not to do it again.

Turning to Cheng, his Worship said he would like to commend him very heartily for bringing defendant to custody. The man was destroying the Colony's communications, an offence for which he would have been shot in Canton, and it was also a very serious offence here.

Mr. L. D. Skinner, representing the Hongkong Telephone Company, said the Company was prepared to give Cheng a reward for his good work, and his Worship informed the fisherman of this.

Cool Weather Continues

Occasional Rain Forecast

With easterly winds still forecast, Hongkong's cool spell seems likely to continue. Yesterday's maximum temperature was 85, the same as the previous day, with a night minimum of 77, one degree lower. To-day at 10 a.m. the reading was 83, or one degree higher than yesterday at the same hour, but humidity was lower at 82.

Rainfall for the 24 hours ended at 10 a.m. to-day was 0.25-inch, bringing the year's total so far to 60.07 inches, against an average of 62.31.

This morning's weather report reads: A moderate anticyclone is situated over the Pacific to the east of Japan, the western portion covering China generally. A shallow depression remains in the Northern China Sea. Local forecast:—East winds, moderate to fresh; cloudy, occasional rain.

Anti-Cholera By-Laws

Hawker Fined For Breach

A fine of \$10, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment, was inflicted on Ng Ming, aged 46, licensed hawker, before Mr. W. Schofield at the Central Magistracy this morning, when he was charged with hawking Chinese jelly contrary to the emergency regulations issued by the Urban Council for protection against cholera.

Defendant was caught selling the jelly in Fleming Road.

His Worship ordered that all the jelly be confiscated and destroyed.

NARROWLY ESCAPES BOMBING

(Continued from Page 1.)

the strong wind blowing, they would have found their mark. My ship was shaken when a bomb exploded less than 200 yards away, and what with the danger from bombs from aeroplanes and from the fire directed at them from the Idzumo and other warships you can imagine we were in a state of mind far from tranquil.

"Without completing the discharge of the coal, we had orders to pull out from a berth then becoming untenable, and the ship crossed over to the Chinese side at Pootung, where we stayed for the remainder of that day alongside the China Merchants wharf. Our passengers had deserted us at the first signs of trouble, and so there was not very much inducement for a longer stay at Shanghai.

BARRICADE LAID DOWN

"Before we sailed at 2 o'clock that afternoon, we had time to see the second of the air-raids being made by another squadron of three Chinese planes on the Idzumo, and we also saw four large ships getting into position to be sunk for the barricade which has since prevented the Japanese warships from going up-river."

Mr. Schultz said it was a tensely dramatic moment, during which the difficult operation was carried out before the full view of the Japanese warships, which probably were taken by surprise.

The Prosper on her way downstream passed through the line of Japanese warships. A fleet was already off Woosung when the ship got to that point, comprising three cruisers and four destroyers. These were blazing away with all their guns at the deserted village of Woosung near the Woosung Forts, but apparently without drawing any reply from the latter. For the space of a whole afternoon those on the Prosper watched the bombardment, which ceased with the coming of evening.

Throughout that night as the Prosper rode out the typhoon, anchored at the river's mouth, Mr. Schultz could see the incessant play of search-lights from the war vessels. Nothing happened however, and early next morning the Prosper set sail.

None of those on board were hurt, though bullets and shells whizzed overhead and scorched the funnel and masts.

FUTURE OF FLEET

The vessel is now at anchor off Yau-mat, unloading what remains of her cargo of coal. Her future destination is uncertain, as the ship is likely to be held up, like the remainder of the China Merchants S.N. ships. Being a chartered vessel, it is possible that alternative employment other than in Chinese Government service may be found for her, but it is almost certain that the three other vessels of the Company's fleet which have been down South, will be tied up indefinitely. Of these, the Hai Li and Hai Yuan are now at Canton, the Hai Chen is in Hongkong, where she arrived yesterday having preceded the Prosper to this port by a day.

There is a fear, now made almost certain by the events which have since occurred at Shanghai, that the China Merchants vessels would be amongst the first seized if the Japanese Navy should decide on this step after what has occurred to the four Japanese vessels reported yesterday as having been scuttled in the river. The local office of the China Merchants S.N. Co. to-day stated they were holding the Company's vessels at this end until the receipt of further instructions from Shanghai and Nanking.

PASSENGERS BRING SHRAPNEL

Passengers aboard the Jardine Matheson steamer Daviken, which arrived here from Shanghai at 1 p.m. to-day, declared they had seen enough of warfare to last them the rest of their lives, and to prove that they had "passed through the thick of things," showed pieces of shrapnel which had landed aboard their steamer as it steamed down the Whangpoo at 1.30 p.m. last Saturday.

Among the European passengers aboard were Mr. and Mrs. Peter Grimm, both new arrivals in the Far East from San Francisco, who had been visiting Shanghai on business. "We were staying at the Broadway Mansions," related Mr. Grimm this afternoon. "All Friday night from our eighth floor room we were able to see the bombardment going on and the glowing glow of fires as they spread in various districts. Next morning the problem was to get aboard the Daviken which was moored only about 150 yards from the Japanese flagship Idzumo. There were no taxis or conveyances and finally by heavily bribing a ricksha coolie we had our baggage carried to a point far up the bund where we hired a sampan whose master was sufficiently daring to set out on the hazardous harbour crossing."

"I doubt if he enjoyed the experience or would have undertaken the trip if he could have foreseen the time he was going to have for we had to traverse the length of the harbour while bombs fell all about us, and the anti-aircraft guns on the Japanese warship answered the planes overhead. After we reached the ship, things were little better, for we were moored almost alongside the Idzumo."

SHELLS FALL NEAR

"At 1.30 p.m., immediately he received his papers, the Captain left the wharf, leaving cargo and passengers to their fate. We were already aboard, and made the best time possible for the Yangtze. As we neared Woosung we had the same experience as several other ships, however, and 11 Japanese steamers slowly past us and poured shells into the Woosung forts. The shells fell only 100 yards from the Daviken and despite messages sent

OVERSEAS CHINESE HELPING

Money Pours Into Nation's War Chest

Nanking, Aug. 18.

Voluntary contributions are pouring into the war chest from Chinese overseas, according to information gathered here to-day.

Nearly a quarter of a million dollars has been forwarded the Central Government by colonies of patriotic Chinese abroad.

Heaviest donations are coming in from the South Seas where Chinese have already given \$100,000 but declare that their goal is \$250,000.

From the city of San Francisco, 15,000 Chinese have forwarded a total of \$50,000 to finance the current campaign to date.

Chinese in Cuba, under the organization title of the Overseas Chinese Association, have collected \$3,893. Chinese in the city of Havana alone have given \$5,000, and certain unknown donors have contributed to the extent of \$13,000 more.

Overseas Chinese in Canada have given \$1,002, but the total from the Dominion was considerably boosted by individual donations by Mr. Chen Yun-hsing and Mr. Y. Sun of \$1,000 and \$500 respectively.

The sum of \$2,250, representing the savings for many years of a small group of Chinese labourers in Soviet Russia, has been received.

From various individuals and organisations in other scattered parts of the world have come smaller sums totalling \$6,100. It is reported that Chinese in many other parts of the world are conducting campaigns among their countrymen abroad to collect donations, but these drives have not yet been completed.

PLEDGED FOR PROSTITUTION

SAD STORY OF YOUNG GIRL

A story of poverty, distress and dire circumstances which prompted a young girl of 14 years to pledge herself as a prostitute in order to earn money with which to repay a loan of \$40 was recounted at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning before Mr. E. Himsforth. Lau Luk, 48, widow, and mother of the girl, was charged with pledging her daughter, Leung Yuk, 14, for this purpose and deriving profit from the same. Ng Yiu-king, 33, widow, was charged together with Ho Kwan, another widow, with taking the girl in pledge. First defendant was sentenced to nine months on each charge, concurrent, while the second defendant was also sentenced to nine months. Third defendant was sentenced to three months.

Inspector E. J. Ellis, of the S.C.A., prosecuted. All defendants had nothing to say after the girl had given evidence telling of the extenuating circumstances which led her to become a prostitute. The mother admitted making the loan of \$40 from second defendant.

ELECTRIC WIRE THEFT

Walking out to the verandah of his flat at No. 302 Hennessy Road yesterday, Mak Chuen, a building contractor, suddenly found all the lights in the flat out, and on ascertaining that no-one had touched the switch, he opened the street door, and looked down the stairs. On the staircase, between the ground and first floor, he saw a man apparently asleep. Mak caught hold of this man, and found a broken Chinese spoon in his pocket, and a quantity of electric wire lying nearby.

The thief, Cheung Hung, aged 37, unemployed, was brought before Mr. W. Schofield at the Central Magistracy this morning, when Inspector A. V. Baker said that damage to the extent of \$15 had been caused. The wire had been severed by the sharp edge of the broken spoon.

Cheung was ordered to pay \$15 amends or serve three weeks' in gaol, and was sentenced to another six weeks' for the theft.

A fine of \$50 or one month, was imposed by Mr. K. M. A. Barnett on Tsui Sul, 24, unemployed, when he appeared at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning charged with leaving the Colony for Singapore on board the steamer Behar as a stowaway on July 31. Detective Sergeant C. Moltram stated that defendant was discovered soon after the ship had put to sea. He was returned to Hongkong on board the steamer Ravelpindil.

out from our ship the warships continued to circle round and shell the forts as they passed them. Finally, with many signs of relief our ship passed out into clear water, but not before pieces of shells had sprayed all over her. The passengers, of course, were all ordered below but we could not resist staying only just inside and taking a look every now and again.

"We had to anchor in the Yangtze for the wind to drop and next morning after a night spent listening to the warships shelling Pootung we woke to find that about a dozen merchantmen moored near us were scattered nearly as many Japanese warships. If a Chinese plane had attempted to bomb the warships we would almost certainly have been hit."

Also aboard the vessel was Mrs. A. Kurrik and her daughter.

GREAT BRITAIN GUARDING HER INTERESTS WELL

(Continued from Page 1.)

ties according to the Morning Post to-day. The Washington correspondent of this newspaper states that the full effect of the sending of more marines to Shanghai is not yet clear, but if the move passes without strong opposition the Administration will be able to pursue a vigorous policy in the Far East.

Behind the decision to increase the United States' forces in Shanghai is the determination not to yield a dollar of investments or a point of privilege under pressure from Japan. It is felt that if the Japanese forces take full possession of Shanghai any failure of the international forces there to preserve order will provide an excuse for the Japanese to intervene in the interest of law and order. The United States is not going to lose its influence or interests in the Far East by default. The President himself is believed to be particularly concerned, first over the safety of American nationals, secondly over the opinion felt to be increasing abroad that the United States is a decadent power.—Reuter.

BRITISH CONCERN

London, Aug. 18.

There is no change in the British Government's view that the conflict in which Japan and China are becoming ever more deeply involved is capable of a peaceful settlement, given the goodwill which has been repeatedly professed both at Tokyo and Nanking, and, in particular, that the tension which has recently arisen at Shanghai could and should be relieved at once, so as to avert the threat to the safety of the International Settlement by an agreement between the parties for re-disposition of the local forces which have clashed.

Means for bringing to an end the dangerous situation at Shanghai have been for some days under discussion both between the British and other diplomatic, consular and military and naval authorities on the spot, and by their home Governments, and definite proposals have been addressed by the British Government, through diplomatic channels, to the Chinese and Japanese Governments.

ESSENTIAL NEEDS

Details of the proposals are not available, but it is understood that in the British view the essentials of any scheme for isolation of the International Settlement from the theatre of any Sino-Japanese hostilities are, first, the mutually agreed exclusion of Japanese and Chinese military and naval forces from the zone including and surrounding Shanghai, and, secondly, that to give confidence to the Japanese for the safety of their nationals on the one hand and to the Chinese against the use of the International Settlement as a military base on the other hand, the protection of Japanese in Shanghai should be entrusted to other foreign contingents in the Settlement, acting in concert.

EVACUATIONS

Meantime the British authorities in Shanghai are carrying out arrangements already announced for enabling those of their nationals, mostly women and children, whom it is unnecessary to expose to the considerable danger to life and limb which the military activities of the Chinese and Japanese at present involve, to leave the city until normal conditions are restored. The United States, French and other authorities are doing the same. The majority of British residents are engaged in business concerns which they cannot abandon, and at a meeting of Ministers in London yesterday it was agreed that efficient measures should be taken to ensure their safety as well as protection for the large British interests centred in Shanghai.—British Wire- less.

PEACE PLANS ARE PRESSED

(Continued from Page 1.)

leaving Meanwhile, Japanese refugees from Yangtze ports are leaving to-day, to-morrow and Sunday. They comprise 145 men, women and children. Passages will be free.—Reuter.

No Longer Local Issue

Shanghai, Aug. 18.

The last chance for a truce was on August 13, but fighting the next day made the question no longer a local issue and settlement would have to come through Nanking, said a spokesman of the Japanese Embassy to-day, replying to questions.

He admitted a Chinese advance to the north-east of Shanghai but declared all other original lines were being held by the Japanese. He estimated 15 divisions of Chinese troops were concentrated at points west of Shanghai.

The spokesman added there were now 20,000 Japanese non-combatants in Shanghai, 7,000 women and children having left.—Reuter.

Seen in Queen's Road East with 10 lengths of iron piping in his possession, Pun Cheong, aged 21, unemployed, was stopped and questioned. He admitted stealing the iron from F Block, military quarters, in Kennedy Road. Brought before Mr. W. Schofield at the Central Magistracy this morning on a charge of larceny, defendant was sentenced to two months' hard labour. Inspector A. V. Baker said the iron belonged to the Hop Cheong contractors, who were doing work for the military. There was a previous conviction against defendant for trespassing in military land.

RADIO BROADCAST

Relay of a Lancashire Sketch from London

CHILDREN'S CONCERT

Radio Programme Broadcast by Z.B.W. on Wave-lengths of 335 metres (845 k.c.s.), 31.40 metres (952 m.c.s.), 5-8 p.m. European Programme. 8-11 p.m. Chinese Programme. 5 Relay of the Dance Orchestra from the Roof-garden of the Hongkong Hotel.

1. Swing for Sale; 2. Someone to care for me; 3. Who's that knocking at my heart; 4. Swing High, Swing Low.

5.15 Interval of recorded dance music from Z.B.W.

5.20 5. Where the Lazy River Goes by; 6. There's Something in the Air; 7. It's Swell of you; 8. On Moonlight Bay.

5.35 Interval of recorded dance music from Z.B.W.

5.45 9. Where is the Sun; 10. Old Plantation; 11. Melody for Two; 12. An Excuse for Dancing.

6 Studio—Children's Concert. 6.45 Haydn Quartet in G Major, Op. 64, No. 4. Played by the Pro Arte Quartet.

7.02 Richard Crooks (Tenor).

Open Your Window To The Morn (Hoyden—Phillips); If I Should Send A Rose (Shayon—Shikret); Arise O Sun (Lockton—Day).

7.12 Marek Weber and His Orchestra.

"La Belle Helene"—Selection (Orff-nibuch); Contrasts—Polpourri Of Famous Melodies (Robrecht); Her First Dance (Heykens); The Music Comes (Strauss); Love's Dream After The Ball (Ozibulka); Indra Waltz (From Operette: In The Realm of Indra) (Lincke).

7.40 Closing Local Stock Quotations and Hongkong Exchange Market Report.

7.45 London Relay—"A Day at Blackpool."

A Lancashire sketch in dramatic form, by Tom Simm.

8 Local: Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8-11 p.m. Chinese Programme.

11 Close Down.

8-11 p.m. European Programme From Z.E.K. On a Frequency of 640 Kilocycles.

8.03 Chopin Concerto No. 1 in E Minor, Op. 11.

Played by Arthur Rubinstein (Piano) and The London Symphony Orchestra.

8.35 Songs by Paul Robeson (Bass).

Nol John Nol (Sharp); Passing By (Herrick-Purcell); Canoe Song (Ellis: Sanders of the River).

8.45 Light Orchestral Music.

Cuban Serenade (Midgley); Mexican Serenade (Kaschubec) Barnabas Von Gezy and His Orchestra; Waltzes From Vienna—Waltz Selection (Strauss); Intro: Introduction; With All My Heart; Morning; For Me Love You Still; You Are My Song; Love Will Find You; To-day; The Star in The Sky; One Hour; Entr'acte Music.

London Theatre Orchestra conducted by Walford Hyden.

8.50 London Relay—"Food for Thought." The short talks on matters of topical interest.

9.20 Songs by Turner Layton (Tenor).

The Echo of A Song (Edgar, Konig and Mann); Dinner For One Please, James (Carr); I'm Just Beginning (Carr).

9.30 London Relay—The News and Announcements.

9.50 Leslie Hutchinson at the Piano.

Dreaming A Dream (From: Yes, Madam?); This Is No Sin (From: Hiddle-Diddle); Lights Out (Billy Hill).

10.03 The Ballyhoolligans.

Fox Tots—Nobody's Sweetheart; Whistling; Fox Tots—Tiger Rag; Bugle Call Rag; Medley Fox Trot—The Ballyhoolligans Make Whoopee; Intro: Japanese Sandman; Darktown Strutters Ball; Alexander's Ragtime Band; Goodbye Blues; Wabash Blues; Shine.

10.21 Variety and Dance Music.

Fox Tots—Easter Morning; Wanderers. Casani Club Orchestra; Humorous—Joe Murgatroyd's Letter.

John Henry and Blossom; Slow Fox Trot—When Bubbles Was Young; Waltz—Moonlight On The Prairie.

Joe Loss and His Orchestra; Vocal—Some of My Songs; Intro: Little Spanish Town; It Happened in Monterey; Who Made Little Boy Blue?; Little Man You've Had a Busy Day; Ramona; His Majesty the Baby.

Mabel Wayne; Slow Fox Trot—Gypsy Violin; Tango—Caramba. Mankowal and His Tipica Orchestra; Vocal—There's A New World (From: "Okay For Sound"); Sing Me A Swing Song. Ike Hatch with Orchestra.

11 Close Down.

CHIANG'S BIG PLANE HERE

A large Douglas D.C.2 15-passenger plane arrived here shortly before noon to-day from Canton and is now in the hangar at Kai Tak.

The plane is the property of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and has been in Canton for the past six months undergoing repairs following an accident there, when a wing was damaged. To-day the plane was ordered by Nanking to proceed to Hongkong and await instructions here.

Seen in Queen's Road East with 10 lengths of iron piping in his possession, Pun Cheong, aged 21, unemployed, was stopped and questioned. He admitted stealing the iron from F Block, military quarters, in Kennedy Road. Brought before Mr. W. Schofield at the Central Magistracy this morning on a charge of larceny, defendant was sentenced to two months' hard labour. Inspector A. V. Baker said the iron belonged to the Hop Cheong contractors, who were doing work for the military. There was a previous conviction against defendant for trespassing in military land.

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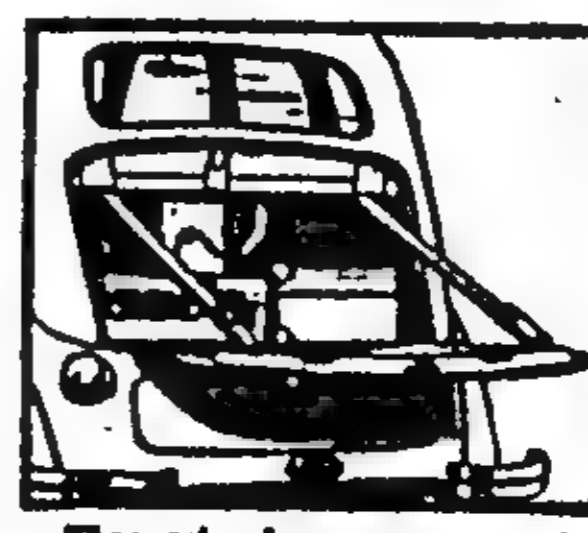
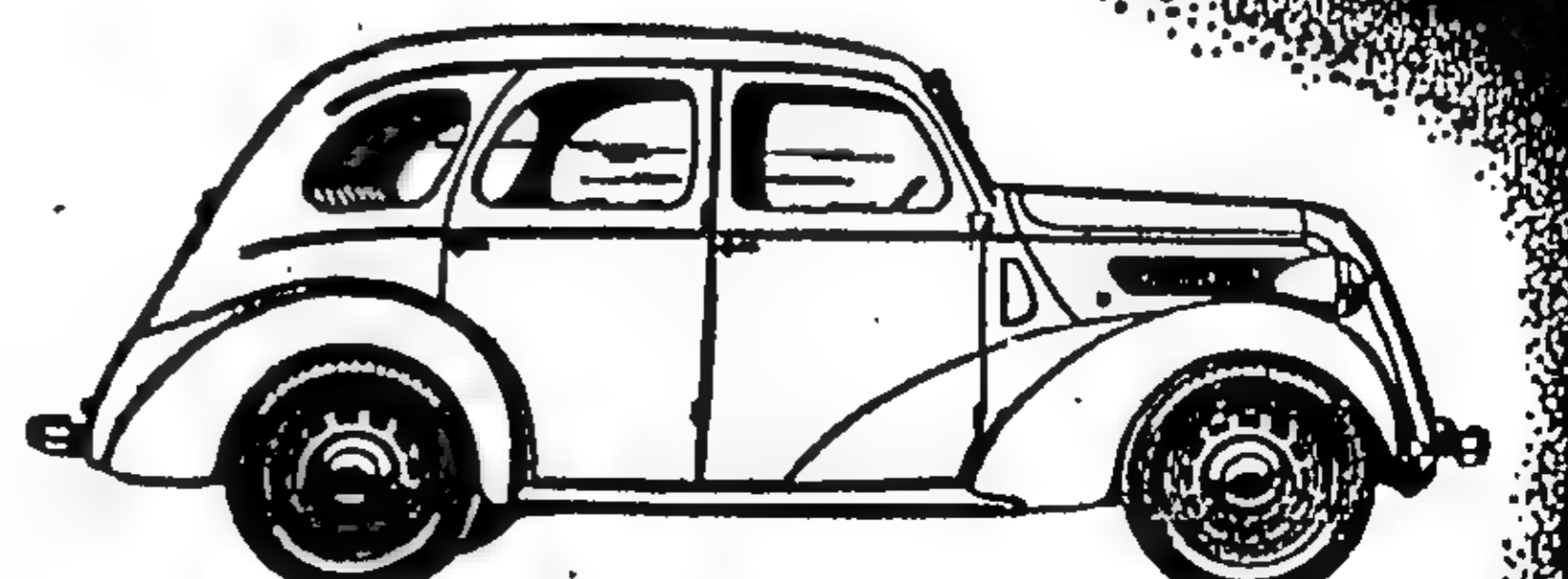
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Announcing the NEW FORD 'TEN'



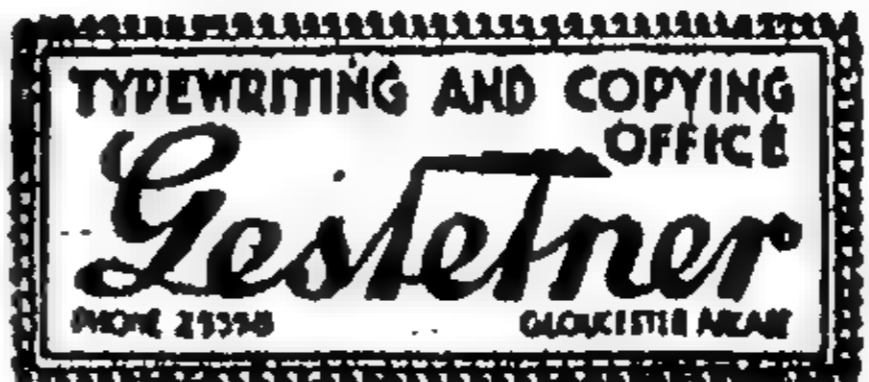
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Hardcourt Championships Draw Analysed

COMMITTEE'S "SEEDING" SURPRISE

Good Entry Guarantees Tourney's Success

PLAY STARTS SHORTLY

(By "Veritas")

With 27 entries in the singles and 24 pairs in the doubles, the Colony's first hardcourt tennis championships, organised under the auspices of the United Services Recreation Club can be said to have been satisfactorily supported, and is assured of success.

Last evening the committee made the draw, when the system of "seeding" was adopted. The only surprise so far as this was concerned was the preference given E. C. Fincher over G. Bodiker, on record, at least, is a superior hardcourt player to Fincher. In their several meetings on hardcourt at Tungshan Bodiker has always won with something to spare, with the positions usually reversed when they play on grass courts.

In consequence of the committee's selections, Bodiker will have to meet Tsui Wai-pui in the quarter-finals, whereas Fincher is fully assured of entry to the semi-finals. His only obstacle will be W. C. Hung in the quarter-final.

The top half of the singles is the "hot" half. In the first six brackets there appear Tsui Wai-pui, Lu Tak-cheuk, G. Bodiker, A. V. Gosano, A. Crawford and W. C. Hung.

TWO STIFF MATCHES

Bodiker, although drawing a bye in the first round, is certain to face two very stiff matches thereafter. He will meet the winner of the Crawford-Gosano tie, and neither player is easy to beat. Crawford, who learnt his tennis originally on hardcourt will very likely beat Gosano and is fully capable of extending Bodiker.

Rather more interesting to speculate upon, however, is the probable outcome of the quarter-final tie between Bodiker and Tsui Wai-pui. Tsui is about the only Colony player whom one can predict with any confidence to beat Bodiker. The German has more than once taken the full measure of S. A. and H. D. Rumjahn on hardcourt, but Tsui's more mobile game is capable of upsetting the German.

Nevertheless his many friends believe Bodiker will beat all-comers here on a hard surface, and if he gets past Tsui he is practically certain to win the title.

In the lower half, H. D. Rumjahn, who is "seeded" No. 2 is promised an easy passage into the semi-final. He is not likely to be extended until the quarter-finals are reached, where he will probably meet S. A. P. Guest, who heads the lower half of the draw. The most opposition he is likely to meet is from either A. L.

Sullivan or S. A. Gray in the quarter-final.

It will need a considerable upset to stop the Rumjahn cousins from contesting one of the semi-finals. The other will probably be between E. C. Fincher and Tsui Wai-pui or G. Bodiker.

THE DOUBLES

The "seeded" players in the doubles are S. A. and H. D. Rumjahn, W. C. Hung and Tsui Wai-pui, A. L. Sullivan and L. Goldman and E. C. Fincher and G. Bodiker.

Three of these pairs are as certain as anything can be certain in competitive tennis of reaching the last four. The only doubtful pair is Fincher and Bodiker. They will undoubtedly oppose A. V. Remedios and J. Goncalves in the second round, and as they have already lost to this couple in the league during the current season, they cannot, by any means, be regarded as safe for entry into the semi-finals.

As a matter of fact this should easily provide the most interesting of all the matches in the early rounds, and should be well worth watching. The last eight will very likely be the Rumjahn cousins, T. K. Leung and J. Iku, G. Chon and J.



G. Bodiker, favoured by many to win the singles title.

W. Leonard, L. Goldman and A. L. Sullivan in the top half, E. C. Fincher and G. Bodiker, Lu Tak-cheuk and Wong Shui-wing, the Chan brothers and W. C. Hung and Tsui Wai-pui in the bottom half.

The organisers have every intention of finishing the tournament in as quick a time as possible, and in view of there are no interruptions by rain, it should be completed within a fortnight. Matches will be played every afternoon with the exception of Saturday and Sunday. The tournament opens the first week in September (when the weather should be more or less settled), and guest lists of matches will be made known through the Press.

In the meantime the original schedule laid down by the U.S.R.C. for the use of two courts for practice remains unchanged, and competitors are advised to make full use of these opportunities for becoming accustomed to the surface of the hardcourts at the U.S.R.C.

The complete draw follows.

SINGLES

Byes—Tsui Wai-pui v. Lu Tak-cheuk; G. Bodiker v. winner of the A. V. Gosano v. A. Crawford tie.

First Round—A. V. Gosano v. A. Crawford; W. C. Hung v. Capt. Leung; G. Chon v. J. L. F. Smalley; Major J. S. W. Liang; O. E. Clarke v. E. C. Fincher; S. A. Rumjahn v. L. Mahan Singh; S. McDonald v. Chan Kam-moon; S. A. Gray v. A. L. Sullivan; A. E. P. Guest v. Y. C. Lau; M. A. Oliveira v. I. M. A. Razack.

Byes—Lu Wai-fan v. H. D. Rumjahn.

DOUBLES

Byes—S. A. Rumjahn and H. D. Rumjahn v. Capt. Leung and J. Tomlinson; P. Pengelly and I. Agasuroff v. T. K. Leung and J. Iku.

First Round—Major McDonald and A. N. Other v. G. Chon and J. W. Leonard; Wong Fuk-nam and Lu Kwal-fan v. S.

(Continued to Page 9.)

Points For Rangers And Celtic

London, Aug. 18. Glasgow Rangers greatly pleased their supporters to-day when they beat Motherwell in a first division Scottish Football League match by the odd goal in three. Last Saturday, in their season's opening game, Rangers were held to a draw. Celtic displayed their strength to-day by visiting Hamilton and winning by the odd goal in three.—Reuter.

GREAT LOSS TO TENNIS

Death Of Mr. Scrivener

London, Aug. 18.

The world of tennis suffered a severe loss to-day when the death of Mr. Harry Stanley Scrivener, one of the founders of the English Lawn Tennis Association, was announced. Mr. Scrivener was 72 years of age.—Reuter.

To contemporary tennis players, the late Mr. Scrivener was better known as a tennis critic of considerable authority. For several years he edited *Lawn Tennis*, has annually made important and interesting contributions to *Ayres' Lawn Tennis Almanack*, and as tennis correspondent for the *London Morning Post* was known to the world over.

Before advancing years made it imperative for him to give up playing tennis, Mr. Scrivener was a successful player. He learnt his game at school and at the Sorbion Club, afterwards pursuing it at Oxford University. He represented Oxford against Cambridge from 1888 to 1889. In 1888 he was Oxford University singles champion, and with A. I. Grant won the Inter-Collegiate doubles in the same year. At the same time he became Midland Counties champion, and in 1890 and 1891 he won the Covered Court doubles title, playing with G. W. Hilliard as his partner.

Not only was he a founder of the L.T.A., but he acted as referee and handicapper in a number of open meetings, and was one time referee at the Wimbledon championships.

He served in the Army during the war, being gazetted Second Lieutenant, A.S.C. in 1916, and promoted to Captain two years later. He was awarded the M.B.E. (Military Division) in 1919.

Telegraph readers may recall that it was Mr. Scrivener's reports of the year's Wimbledon matches which were reprinted in these columns recently. Mr. Scrivener enjoyed the ability of being able to describe a match in vivid terms, and at the same time present a critical survey which never failed to present an accurate picture of the game. He displayed a graceful style, and even when dealing with the technicalities of the game, always succeeded in avoiding pedantic phrases.

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"BEHIND THE SCENES" AT WIMBLEDON

MOTHERS A NUISANCE TO WOMEN PLAYERS

"We players have plenty of grievances," writes a leading personality in women's amateur lawn tennis, in an article telling "what goes on behind the scenes at Wimbledon."

The first, she says, is mothers. At Wimbledon last year mothers were not allowed inside the women players' dressing-rooms. This year they were. And if the mothers knew how much other players resented their presence in the dressing-rooms they would stay away.

Besides, they only make their daughter-players nervous. During the recent tournament, I saw the mother of one of the best English girl players sobbing because her daughter was beaten.

You have no idea how players suffer from their parents. One player is saying, "My defeat was due this year to the fact that my parent likes to sleep in a room with a door communicating with mine in case I am taken ill during the night."

When this pair arrived in London for Wimbledon last week the player was made to go from hotel to hotel for five hours hunting for bedrooms with communicating doors. Next day the player went on to the court tired out and was beaten by a worse player.

FAVOURITISM

Do you think all the Wimbledon authorities? Far from it. Some players are accorded preferential treatment over all other players.

For instance, Jean Borotra. His mixed doubles match was unfinished on the Tuesday. Borotra went back to France that evening. He told the Wimbledon authorities he would not be back till Friday. Most other players would have been scratched at once from the event if they had taken this line.

The same preferential treatment is handed out in the selection of international tennis sides. There is one case, widely known, of a British player who deserves a place in an international team. But the player is never given that place.

The reason is that the player does not happen to be connected with the firm of sports manufacturers which has the pull.

Many of the players at Wimbledon are employed by sports firms. I am myself. We earn our living like this.

Our employers write to the organisers of local tournaments and say, "If you use our balls and other tennis material, we will get So-and-so and So-and-so to come down and play in your tournament."

If the tournament organisers agree, then we are given orders to go off and play in that tournament. And when we get there we tell the "rabbits" how much better they would play if they used our firm's rackets. That is how we earn our salary.

IGNORED PERRY

One famous English player earns it another way. He gets £600 a year from a sports firm.

He signs letters to people who are thinking of buying his firm's rackets saying that he uses that racket himself, and that if the prospective purchaser does buy the racket, he will be glad to play a few games against him.

The lawn tennis authorities know very well that this sort of thing goes on. When Fred Perry thought of turning professional, it was a high official of the L.T.A. who suggested a method whereby he could remain an "amateur." He was to receive a large salary through a foreign branch of a British sports firm.

But he turned professional. During his visit to England a few weeks ago it is gossip among the players that only one British player paid any attention to Perry at all. He rang him up and had lunch with him.

Apart from this man, all the others, both players and officials, ignored Perry when he was over here.

"SHAMATEURISM"

What other ways of professionalism are there in tennis? Plenty. Only about 10 per cent. of Wimbledon players pay for their own rackets. These are provided free by sports firms who think it worth while doing so, because the public then use their rackets, being used by the crack players.

And rackets are not the only part of a player's equipment which are obtained free. Sweaters, shoes, dresses, socks, and trousers come rolling in if you are good enough at tennis and don't mind taking the gifts.

Another form of professionalism is the "paid partner." I know personally three people, indifferent players, but rich enough, who are paying for the privilege of playing in this Wimbledon with partners better than themselves. They give their partners pocket money, bills, and every other kind of bill.

And, of course, almost without exception the foreigners who come over to Wimbledon have their expenses paid, declares this article in the *Sunday Express*.

FIRST-CLASS CRICKET AVERAGES

Positions On July 19

BATTING

(Qualification 14 innings; average 36.)

| Qualification 14 minutes. | | Times | | Not. | | H. Highest. | |
|---------------------------|----|-------|-------|------|-------|-------------|--|
| | | | | Out. | | Aver. | |
| Hammond (W. R.) | 31 | 2 | 2,504 | 217 | 68.19 | | |
| Hutton | 31 | 2 | 1,844 | 217 | 68.20 | | |
| C. S. Denyer | 23 | 3 | 1,238 | 154 | 61.99 | | |
| Paynter | 35 | 2 | 2,107 | 200 | 59.93 | | |
| Parks (J. H.) | 14 | 1 | 1,084 | 137 | 52.01 | | |
| S. Mitchell-Jones | 26 | 3 | 1,050 | 105 | 50.50 | | |
| Berry (L. G.) | 30 | 4 | 1,550 | 105 | 50.52 | | |
| W. C. M. Kingston | 17 | 2 | 751 | 105 | 50.60 | | |
| Washbrook | 23 | 2 | 1,314 | 105 | 50.60 | | |
| R. E. S. Wyatt | 29 | 2 | 1,050 | 105 | 50.60 | | |
| Arnold | 26 | 2 | 1,107 | 105 | 50.60 | | |
| Gunn | 26 | 2 | 1,107 | 105 | 50.60 | | |
| Ames | 26 | 2 | 1,107 | 105 | 50.60 | | |
| Cook | 26 | 2 | 1,107 | 105 | 50.60 | | |
| Sutcliffe | 26 | 2 | 1,107 | 105 | 50.60 | | |
| Harris | 26 | 2 | 1,107 | 105 | 50.60 | | |
| Worthington | 26 | 2 | 1,107 | 105 | 50.60 | | |
| Hardstaff | 26 | 2 | 1,107 | 105 | 50.60 | | |
| M. R. Barton | 26 | 2 | 1,107 | 105 | 50.60 | | |
| Langridge (John) | 26 | 2 | 1,107 | 105 | 50.60 | | |
| Edson | 26 | 2 | 1,107 | 105 | 50.60 | | |
| Fishlock | 26 | 2 | 1,107 | 105 | 50.60 | | |
| J. H. Pawley | 26 | 2 | 1,107 | 105 | 50.60 | | |
| Gregory | 26 | 2 | 1,107 | 105 | 50.60 | | |
| Compton (D.) | 26 | 2 | 1,107 | 105 | 50.60 | | |
| Edrich | 26 | 2 | 1,107 | 105 | 50.60 | | |
| Harline | 26 | 2 | 1,107 | 105 | 50.60 | | |
| Phillips | 26 | 2 | 1,107 | 105 | 50.60 | | |
| Alderman | 26 | 2 | 1,107 | 105 | 50.60 | | |
| Smith (D.) | 26 | 2 | 1,107 | 105 | 50.60 | | |
| M. J. Turnbull | 26 | 2 | 1,107 | 105 | 50.60 | | |
| Stevens | 26 | 2 | 1,107 | 105 | 50.60 | | |
| Leyland | 26 | 2 | 1,107 | 105 | 50.60 | | |
| Keeton | 26 | 2 | 1,107 | 105 | 50.60 | | |
| Langridge (James) | 26 | 2 | 1,107 | 105 | 50.60 | | |

BOWLING

(Qualification 35 wickets; average 21.)

| Qualification: 35 Wickets. | | R. W. A. | | |
|----------------------------|-------|----------|------|-----|
| Gover | 674.5 | 119. | 1068 | 110 |
| Smith (J.) | 673.2 | 170. | 1469 | 111 |
| Verity | 672.5 | 120. | 1068 | 110 |
| Caton | 669. | 296 | 1733 | 102 |
| Eastman | 389.5 | 120. | 944 | 48 |
| Goddard | 421.2 | 224. | 1469 | 111 |
| Andrews | 419.5 | 120. | 1010 | 100 |
| Gibson (P.) | 501.4 | 8. | 1060 | 87 |
| J. C. Clay | 639. | 149. | 1053 | 106 |
| Martin | 617. | 123 | 1035 | 103 |
| Saviles | 472.2 | 135 | 838 | 45 |
| Langridge (J.) | 542.2 | 142 | 1229 | 65 |
| Hammond | | | | |
| (W. R.) | 250.1 | 43 | 753 | 39 |
| Sibbles | 638.4 | 105 | 1362 | 71 |
| R. W. V. Robins | 431. | 6 | 1268 | 63 |
| R. F. H. | | | | |
| Darwall-Smith | 394.3 | 77 | 1025 | 50 |
| Butler | 434.4 | 104 | 1029 | 51 |
| Mitchell (T. B.) | 429.3 | 60 | 1075 | 52 |
| Nichols | 467.2 | 80 | 1075 | 52 |
| Copson | 467.2 | 80 | 1075 | 52 |
| Phillips | 567.4 | 122 | 1407 | 38 |

NEW ZEALAND AVERAGES

BATTING

(Qualification 14 innings; average 36.)

| | Times | Not | Highest |
|------------------|----------|-------------|---------|
| | | Out | Aver. |
| | Inns. O. | R. Inns. A. | |
| M. W. Wallace | 23 | 1 | 923 115 |
| M. P. Donnelly | 23 | 1 | 923 115 |
| T. C. Lowry | 23 | 1 | 923 115 |
| D. A. R. Moloney | 24 | 3 | 743 130 |
| J. L. Kerr | 22 | 2 | 680 130 |
| G. L. Hadlee | 23 | 1 | 680 130 |
| W. A. Gallacher | 19 | 1 | 481 54 |
| M. L. Page | 8 | 2 | 413 56 |
| A. V. Roberts | 22 | 2 | 439 109 |
| H. G. Vivian | 21 | 2 | 397 107 |
| N. W. Carson | 16 | 1 | 304 80 |
| J. R. Lamson | 23 | 2 | 304 80 |
| E. W. Tindill | 20 | 4 | 340 47 |
| J. A. Dunning | 17 | 3 | 136 30 |
| J. Cowie | 17 | 3 | 86 23 |
| | Not out | | |

BOWLING

(Qualification 35 wickets; average 21.)

| O. | | 100 | 1170 | 40 |
|--------------------------------|-------|-----|------|----|
| J. Cowie | 479.1 | 108 | 1170 | 40 |
| J. A. Dunning | 573.4 | 128 | 1406 | 33 |
| D. A. R. Moloney | 173.4 | 14 | 603 | 23 |
| A. W. Roberts | 463 | 122 | 1091 | 32 |
| N. Gallachan | 360.2 | 103 | 698 | 19 |
| M. L. Page | 371 | 9 | 288 | 7 |
| M. G. Vivian | 343.4 | 95 | 911 | 18 |
| M. P. Donnelly | 131.4 | 27 | 391 | 7 |
| G. L. Weir | 183 | 33 | 537 | 8 |
| J. R. Lamason | 29 | 6 | 121 | 0 |
| Also bowled: W. N. Carson, 7-0 | | | | |

Also bowled: W. N. Carson, 7-0-31-0.

Lawn Bowls

Wales Win Tourney

BEATS ENGLAND SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

(By E. J. Linney)

Llandrindod Wells, July 22. Maintaining an unbeaten record, Wales won the international bowls tournament here to-day. Wales won their three matches easily; to-day they beat England by 99 shots to 85, and Scotland by 109 to 79.

England came second with two victories and one loss, and Ireland third with one win and two losses. Scotland, the holders, did not record a victory.

Scotland were put out of the running in the morning, when Ireland beat them in the suspended match, washed out yesterday, by 102 to 99. Ireland did not begin well, and Scotland were ahead by 77 to 70 at the fifth end. A count of seven by J. Thompson's rink at the 18th end gave Ireland a slight lead, but the result was in the balance to the end. Wales bent England in the other morning match by 99-85. Wales led at the end by 21-10, at the 10th end by 49-28, and at 15 ends by 73-66. F. Williams and A. J. Stacey were the winners' best skippers, and they were well supported. Williams was 7 up at five ends. For though only 2 up on G. Curtis, Allen, Knowing, Godson, and Allen made many good ends which were not retained.

IRELAND

| Wales | England |
|---|-----------|
| J. Crimmins, J. Will, A. E. Knowling, G. Hamer, P. Hallway, G. Goodson, A. R. J. S. Williams, Allen, G. Curtis (skip) | 22 (skip) |
| R. Slater, P. Guy, E. Evans, L. Hill, R. Weeks, P. D. Rees, A. J. Tomlinson (skip) | 10 (skip) |
| W. J. Jones, C. J. Owen, E. Patterson, Standfast, E. Farrer, J. Patterson, Standfast, O'Donnell, J. Carruthers (skip) | 20 (skip) |
| F. Groves, W. J. Jones, C. J. Owen, E. Patterson, Standfast, O'Donnell, J. Carruthers (skip) | 20 (skip) |
| J. Wilson, S. Laver, H. Jackburn, R. J. C. Curran, R. Reid, H. Morrison, J. Green (skip) | 10 (skip) |
| Total | 102 |

WALES

| Wales | England |
|---|-----------|
| J. Crimmins, J. Will, A. E. Knowling, G. Hamer, P. Hallway, G. Goodson, A. R. J. S. Williams, Allen, G. Curtis (skip) | 22 (skip) |
| R. Slater, P. Guy, E. Evans, L. Hill, R. Weeks, P. D. Rees, A. J. Tomlinson (skip) | 10 (skip) |
| W. J. Jones, C. J. Owen, E. Patterson, Standfast, E. Farrer, J. Patterson, Standfast, O'Donnell, J. Carruthers (skip) | 20 (skip) |
| F. Groves, W. J. Jones, C. J. Owen, E. Patterson, Standfast, O'Donnell, J. Carruthers (skip) | 20 (skip) |
| J. Wilson, S. Laver, H. Jackburn, R. J. C. Curran, R. Reid, H. Morrison, J. Green (skip) | 10 (skip) |
| Total | 102 |

ENGLAND

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| K. Cross, A. Cor-T. Kernohan, | |
| diell, G. W. Wright, Wilkin, R. Mill | |
| W. J. Jones, A. MacAlp | |
| (skip) | 28 (skip) |
| A. E. Knowling, G. H. Wal | |
| Goodson, R. Thompson, H. R. | |
| Allen, G. Curtis sell, P. T. Wat | |
| (skip) | 21 (skip) |
| B. Slater, P. Guy, | |
| R. Weeks, P. D. J. Wilon, B. Lav | |
| To m i l l i n g s, C. Curran, | |
| (skip) | 23 Minnis (skip) |
| A. E. Bull, H. S. C. H. Stephen, | |
| Read, J. Crank, C. Cullen, J. H. | |
| shaw, W. W. For. Fred F. G. Bea | |
| ture (skip) | 11 (skip) |
| J. Owen, J. Harv. J. Dot | |
| (Continued to Page 9.) | |

Booking at the Theatre
Tel. 25313 & 25312

A Brief History Of THE SPANISH WAR More Than One Year Old

1-The Plan

On the third day of the war in Spain General Queipo de Llano, satrap of Seville, rang up the Home Office in Madrid and asked, might he speak to General Mola?

To Queipo's chagrin, he had to "press button B," get his money back, and try another number, not in the Madrid directory.

According to the plan of the generals, Mola should have marched into Madrid that day. But the plan had gone awry. Briefly, it was this:

First day—rising in Morocco. Second day—provincial garrisons in Spain would join the movement and converge on the capital.

Third day—with Madrid enclosed in a circle of violence, the Government paralysed with fear and bewilderment, a rising within the city would finish the job.

In Spain, the land of *manana*, they seldom keep to schedule. The generals' Three Day Plan has developed into a year-long war, and they are farther away than ever from their goal.

2-The First Failure

Why did the Plan miscarry? From a multiplicity of factors, on which the rebels failed to calculate, I should pick out these as decisive:

- 1 The People's Front Government armed the people, and—more important—the people were prepared to use the arms.

- 2 The Navy remained loyal.

("My only surprise has been the hostile attitude of the Fleet," said Franco.)

- 3 The Anarchist (C.N.T.) workers, though not in the People's Front, stood shoulder to shoulder with the Socialist, Communist and Liberal (U.G.T.) workers.

- 4 The Basque Nationalists, who were also outsiders, threw in their lot with the People's Front because it promised (and later granted) them home-rule, which the generals denied them.

- 5 But for this, the rebels would have been spared their costly and still unfinished campaign in the north, in which they have lost their ablest commander, Mola.

- 6 Thus, after three days the rebels found themselves masters of only half Spain, the poorer and less populous half Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia and Bilbao, the four chief cities, were all in Government hands.

- 7 3-Enter The Dictators

- 8 Had this been one of those familiar Spanish adventures which they call *pronunciamientos* (and which we denote by some other foreign word like *putsch* or *coup*, as if to show how utterly un-English they are) it might have fizzled out after such a poor start. But it was not. It was another stride in the world-wide onward march of the Aggressors:

3-Enter The Dictators

- 9 Manchuria

- 10 Abyssinia

- 11 Rhineland

- 12 Spain

(What's in an initial?)

- 13 The heavy swords of Hitler and Mussolini were thrown into the scale. The Spanish people, having beaten back the attack of their own Fascists, had now to fight the Fascist International.

- 14 The Fleet had felled Franco. Instead of escorting shipsloads of Moors from Africa it was patrolling the Straits against *submarines*. Well, there were plenty of Italian planes (the



Madrid was saved by the people of Madrid, men, women and even children

By William Forrest

4-Badajoz: Irun

With the aid of the Moors Franco first swept through

Andalusia and captured Badajoz.

Then, signalling his triumph at the Plymouth Congress last

September he was endorsing the

ring (1,500 shot). This secured him the necessary link with

himself his friend Salazar, Dictator of in vain for arms.

Portugal.

Followed the drive on Irun the

and San Sebastian, which is the

lately the Basques and closed

the western end of the French

men in that town, ready to go

to the front. And how many

rifles among them? Only

twelve.

The Government meanwhile

had committed itself to those

rebels by raw of Madrid, Largo

Caballero, Minister of War

Commander-in-Chief, issued an

order-of-the-day: "We've got

into Spain. The Italians took

Malaga in their stride; the

Germans bombarded their way,

via Guernica, to rope ends at

the Pyrenees," and

And, gentlemen of the Labour

Party, she has done all this

could not break the iron ring

under a People's Front.

With the blood of her best

sons Spain has inscribed the

epic of her liberty. She has

stopped that melancholy retreat

of Democracy before the Ag-

gressors. She has shattered the

contemptuous legend that "Eu-

rope ends at the Pyrenees," and

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And, gentlemen of the Labour

WINK

AIR-CONDITIONED THEATRE

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 p.m.

TAKE OUR TIP
... IT'S A PIP!

HOT MONEY

Warner Bros. Frenzied Farce
of Furious Finance, with
ROSS ALEXANDER
BEVERLY ROBERTS

JOSEPH CAWTHORN
PAUL GRAETZ
ANNE NAGEL
Directed by William McGann

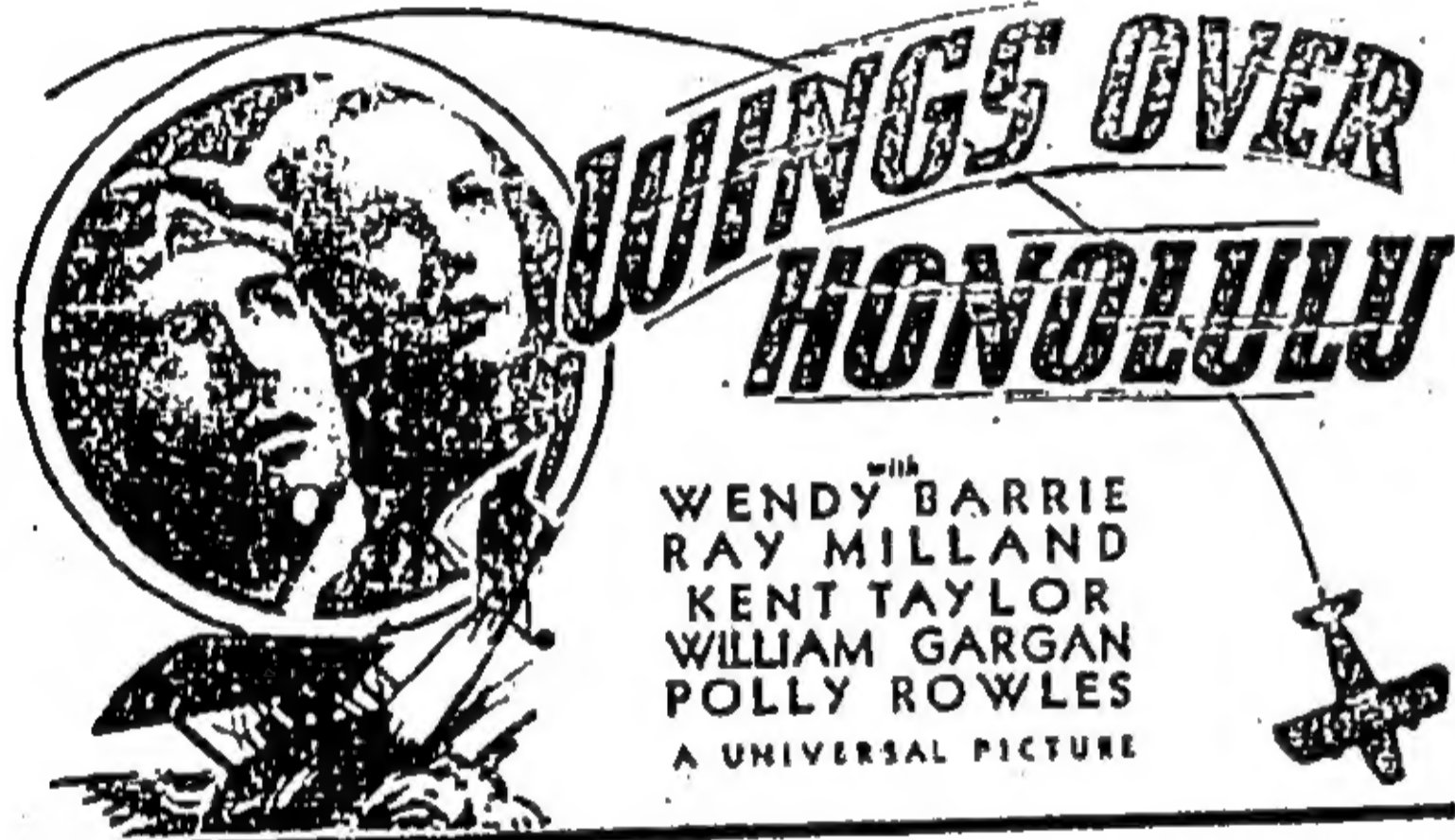


TO - MORROW Spencer Tracy - Gladys George - Franchot Tone
M. G. M. Picture "THEY GAVE HIM A GUN"

QUEEN'S

DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 TEL. 51453

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
The Spell Of Honolulu . . . Gay Island
Escapades . . . A Navy Wife's Rebellion
At Interrupted Romance!

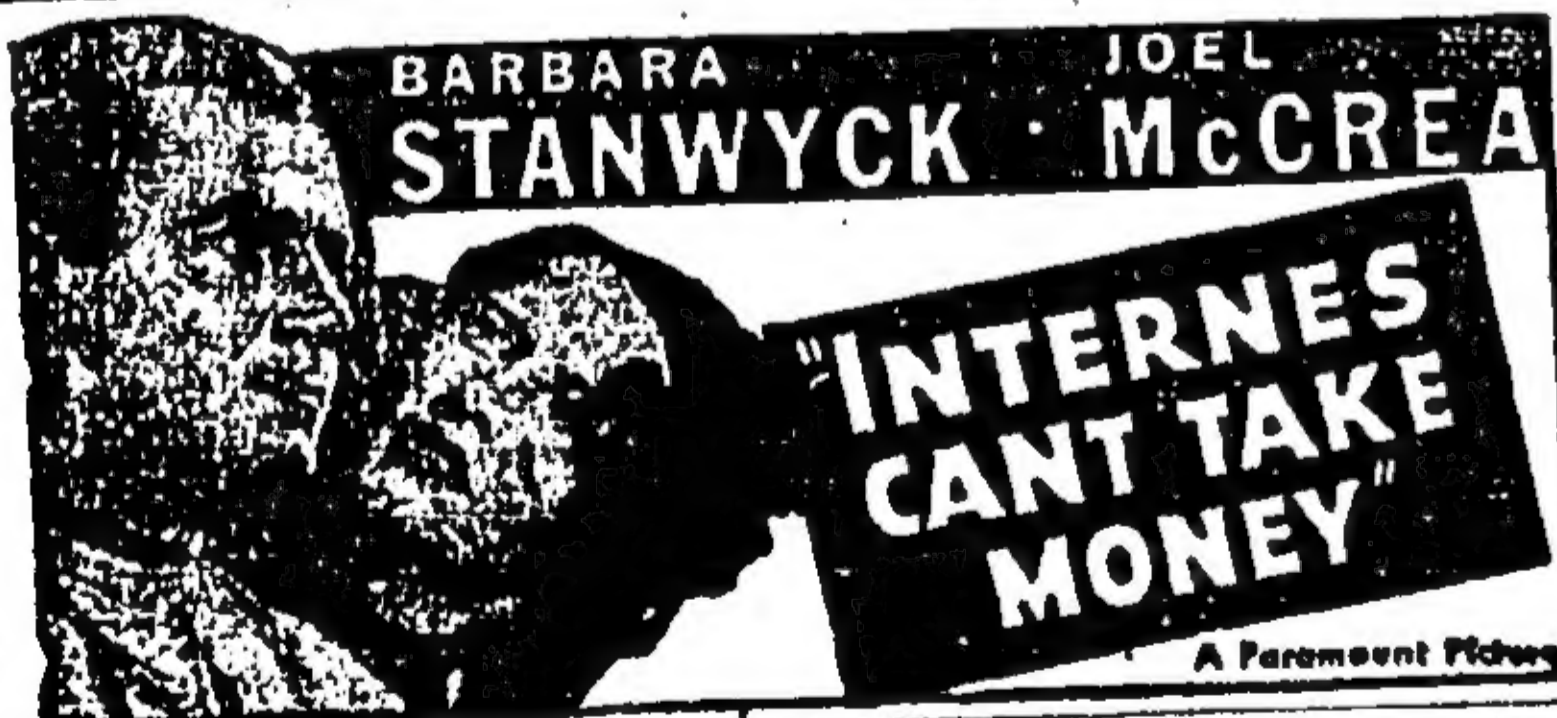


SATURDAY WARNER BAXTER - WALLACE BEERY
20th C. Fox Picture in "SLAVE SHIP"

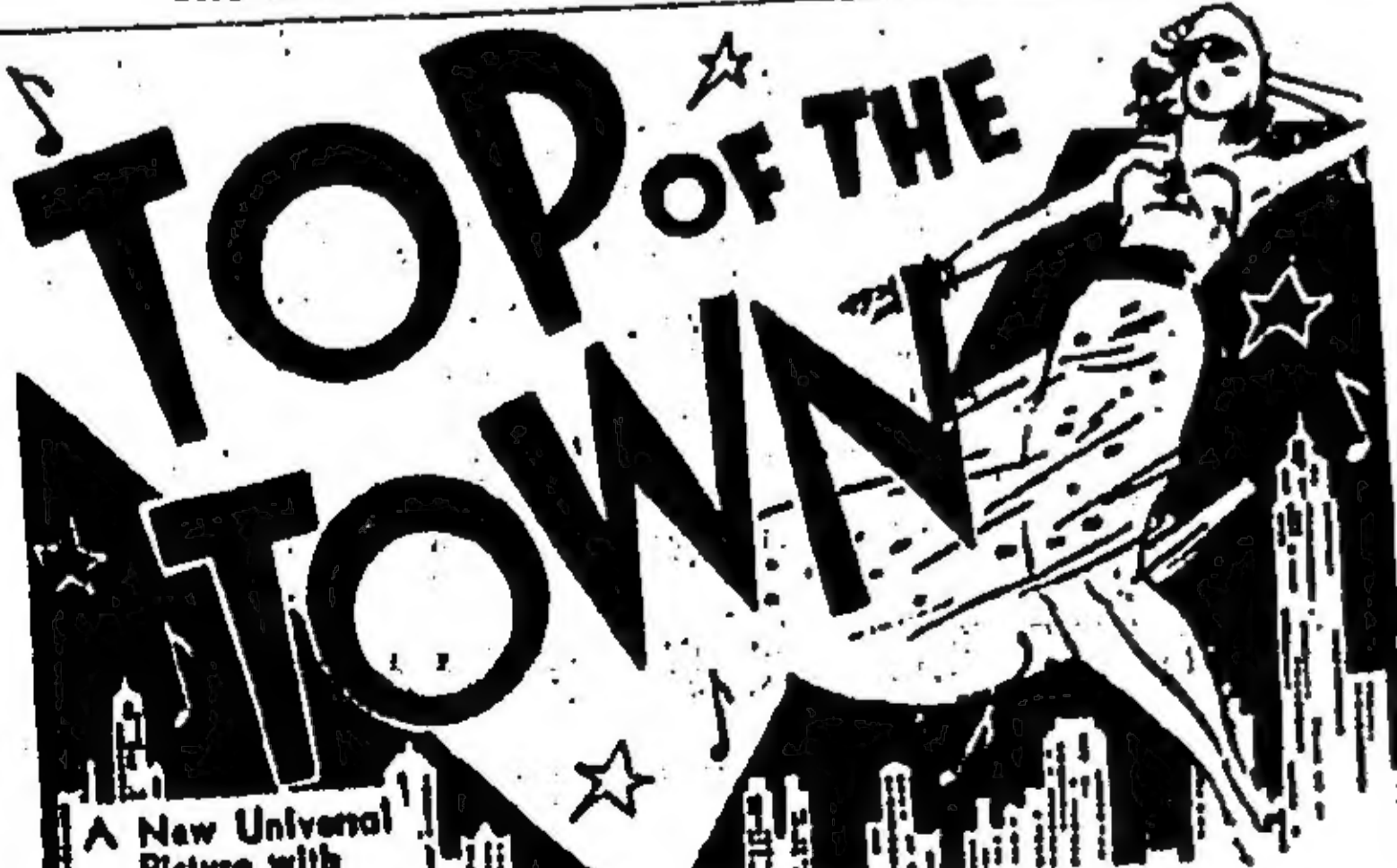
ORIENTAL THEATRE

LAST 4 TIMES TO-DAY

DARING INSIDE STORY OF MEN IN WHITE!
He risked his life to save a rat . . . and what did
he get for it? he didn't dare take their money.
HE FACED DEATH TWENTY-FOUR HOURS A DAY!



2 DAYS ONLY TO-MORROW & SATURDAY
THE BIGGEST STARS OF TO-MORROW
IN THE PICTURE OF TO-DAY!
The most lavish comedy the screen ever produced.



A New Universal Picture with
DORIS NOLAN
GEORGE MURRAY
HUGH HERBERT
GREGORY RATOFF
GERTRUDE NIESEN
THE WORLD HAS NEVER
SEEN ANYTHING LIKE IT!

MATINEES 20c-30c • EVENINGS: 20c-30c-50c-70c

Peace With Arab First Necessity

Zionists Talk
On Policies

Zurich, Aug. 18.
"I fully realise that the key to our
future life in Palestine lies in keep-
ing peace with the Arabs," declared
the noted Zionist leader, Dr. Chaim
Weizmann, speaking at the first
session of the Council of Jewish
Agency for Palestine.
He was replying to the demands of
American Zionists that peace should
be reached with the Arabs prior to
undertaking negotiations with Great
Britain and the League of Nations
for the possible establishment of a
Jewish State in Palestine.
Dr. Weizmann added that an Arab-
Jewish peace could only be estab-
lished on a basis of reciprocal re-
cognition of rights. He said a Jewish
state should be ready to join a con-
federation of Arab countries.—Reuter.

NO DEFINITE OPINION

London, Aug. 18.
The League Mandates Commission,
which recently met in an extra-
ordinary session to complete the
discussion of the mandate's re-
ports on Palestine for 1935 and 1936,
and to hear a statement by the
Colonial Secretary on the British
Government's proposals, based on
the recommendations of the Royal
Commission, has adopted its report
for submission to the League Council
at its next meeting in September.
The report, according to Geneva
Press messages, is in three parts.
The first is devoted to a review of
the administration of Palestine dur-
ing 1935 and 1936. The second
deals with various petitions by the
Commission, and in the third part
the Commission sets out the advan-
tages of different possible schemes
for the future of Palestine.
In the first part of the report the
Commission shows its appreciation of
the difficult position in which the
Palestine administration was placed
by the disturbances of last year, the
responsibility for which, it is under-
stood, were discussed very frankly.
In the third section, the Commission
considers the possibility of
maintaining the mandate in its pre-
sent form and then examines the
drawbacks and advantages of other
possibilities, particularly those of
the proposed scheme for partition.
It is believed the Commission itself
has suggested some variation of the
British scheme. Rather less con-
sideration is given, according to these
accounts, to the possibility of re-
drafting of the present mandate. It
is anticipated the report will be
found to give expression to no de-
finite opinion on the problem of the
future of Palestine. The report will
not be published until the beginning
of September, when it will be in the
hands of members of the League
Council.—British Wireless.

Leaders Get Drubbing

New York, Aug. 18.—
Chicago Cubs and New York
Giants both lost to-day, but the third
team in the National League, St.
Louis, was out of action.
Boston beat New York, one to
nothing, and Pittsburgh trounced the
Cubs, seven to six.
In the American League Kennedy
of Chicago held Detroit scoreless with
four hits, White Sox getting six runs
across.
Cleveland defeated St. Louis five
to four and then lost six to eleven in
the night-cap, Solters hitting a homer
for the Indians, Clift for the Browns.
New York won narrowly over
Washington, seven to six, Dickey and
Di Maggio hitting circuits for the
Yankees, Almada and Simmons getting
a pair for the Senators.—Reuter.

HUNT FOR TRAITORS

Spy Scare In
Kwangtung

Canton, Aug. 18.
Chinese traitors, in the employ of
the Japanese Government, are re-
ported to be very active in the in-
terior of Kwangtung, trying to obtain
military secrets.
It is recalled that several have al-
ready been shot at Boca Tigris forts.
A number of these traitorous
operators are said to be particularly
active in the Tungkwon district,
where they are using opium divans
at Taping as hide-outs. The local
police and military are keeping the
strictest watch to frustrate their
work.
Because of the possibility of pri-
vate wireless stations in Canton
being made use of by enemies in the
transmission of important mili-
tary messages, the local authorities
have decided to close down all those
not licensed by the Ministry of Com-
munications, and to keep the licensed
sets under closest supervision.—Reuter.

Pistol Hidden In Books

Ingenious Attempt
At Smuggling

A clever attempt to smuggle a
pistol to Canton through the post was
revealed at the Central Magistracy
this morning when Detective Sub-
Inspector L. R. Whant applied for
the confiscation of a 0.35 "Unique"
automatic pistol and five rounds of
ammunition.
Sub-Inspector Whant said that on
August 2 he received from Mr. M.
Ahsan, of the General Post Office, a
packet of three Chinese books. One
of the books was hollowed out and in
the centre of this rested the pistol,
complete with clip and ammunition.
The packet of books was for a person
in Canton and, suspicious, were
aroused through its unusual weight.
Enquiries had been made but the
person to whom the books had been
addressed could not be located.
Mr. Keen granted the application
for the confiscation of the pistol and
the books.

U.S. Dollar Declines

Foreign Exchange
Circles Surprise

London, Aug. 18.
Considerable interest has been
aroused in foreign exchange circles
as a result of the sharp fall of the
United States dollar which closed to-
day at \$4.9940 compared \$4.9940 last
night.
While somewhat taken aback by
the suddenness of the decline, well
informed quarters hold the opinion
that it is chiefly due to accelerated
transference of Continental dollar
balances to London on reports that the
United States Congress may hold a
special session in November at which
it is feared some action may be taken
in connection with the "hot money"
problem.—Reuter.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN INDIA

New Delhi, Aug. 18.
About half of the four hundred
political prisoners serving sentences
in Bengal jails have been hunger-
striking for four days, in sympathy
with the hunger-strikers in Andaman
Island prisons.—Reuter Bulletin.

U.S. Playing No Favourite In Far East

Neutrality Act
Might Injure
One Party Only

Washington, Aug. 18.
The situation is so unequal that
application of the Neutrality Act
might put the United States in a
position favouring one nation, de-
clared Mr. Daniel Roper, United
States Secretary of Commerce to-day,
referring to the delicate question of
policy with respect to the Sino-
Japanese situation.
Mr. Roper made public figures
showing that for the first five months
of 1937 United States exports to
China amounted to \$25,250,000, and
to Japan \$140,323,000. The Japanese
buy principally cotton, oil and petrol
from the United States.

Whether to designate these pro-
ducts as implements of war, subject
to embargo, would be an important
question if the Neutrality Act were
invoked, Mr. Roper declared. Mean-
while, he assumed American business-
men would continue to trade with
China and Japan with a full knowl-
edge of the barriers and circum-
stances likely to develop.

Mr. Roper added there had been
no indication that the shipment of
five locomotives to China, which had
been arranged through the Export
and Import Bank, would be delayed
on account of the war.—Reuter.

Spanning The Atlantic

Mail Service Very
Shortly

London, Aug. 18.
The Imperial Airways flying-boat
Calcedonia arrived at Port Washington
from Botwood, Newfoundland, this
morning, having made a brief call
at Montreal.

Imperial Airways state that during
the survey flights across the Atlantic,
much valuable technical data had
been obtained.

The second phase will be the
inauguration of a mail service as
soon as possible, after which bi-
weekly regular passenger services
will be put into force.

Pan-American Clipper III has
arrived at Azores from New York in
the first test flight on the southern
route.—Reuter.

Rifle Shooting

Hongkong Governor
An Enthusiast

News has been received from
England this week that the Inter-
Colonial match, which is competed
for by teams of four from the
Colonies overseas, was won this year
by British Guiana, with an aggregate
score of 550.

Members of the H.K.R.A. will be
interested to know that the Colony
named competed at the Imperial
meeting at Biscay for the first time
this year, and that it was largely due
to the energy and enthusiasm shown
by Sir Geoffrey Northcote, the
Governor of that Colony, now Gov-
ernor-Designate of Hongkong, that
ways and means were found for the
team to visit England.

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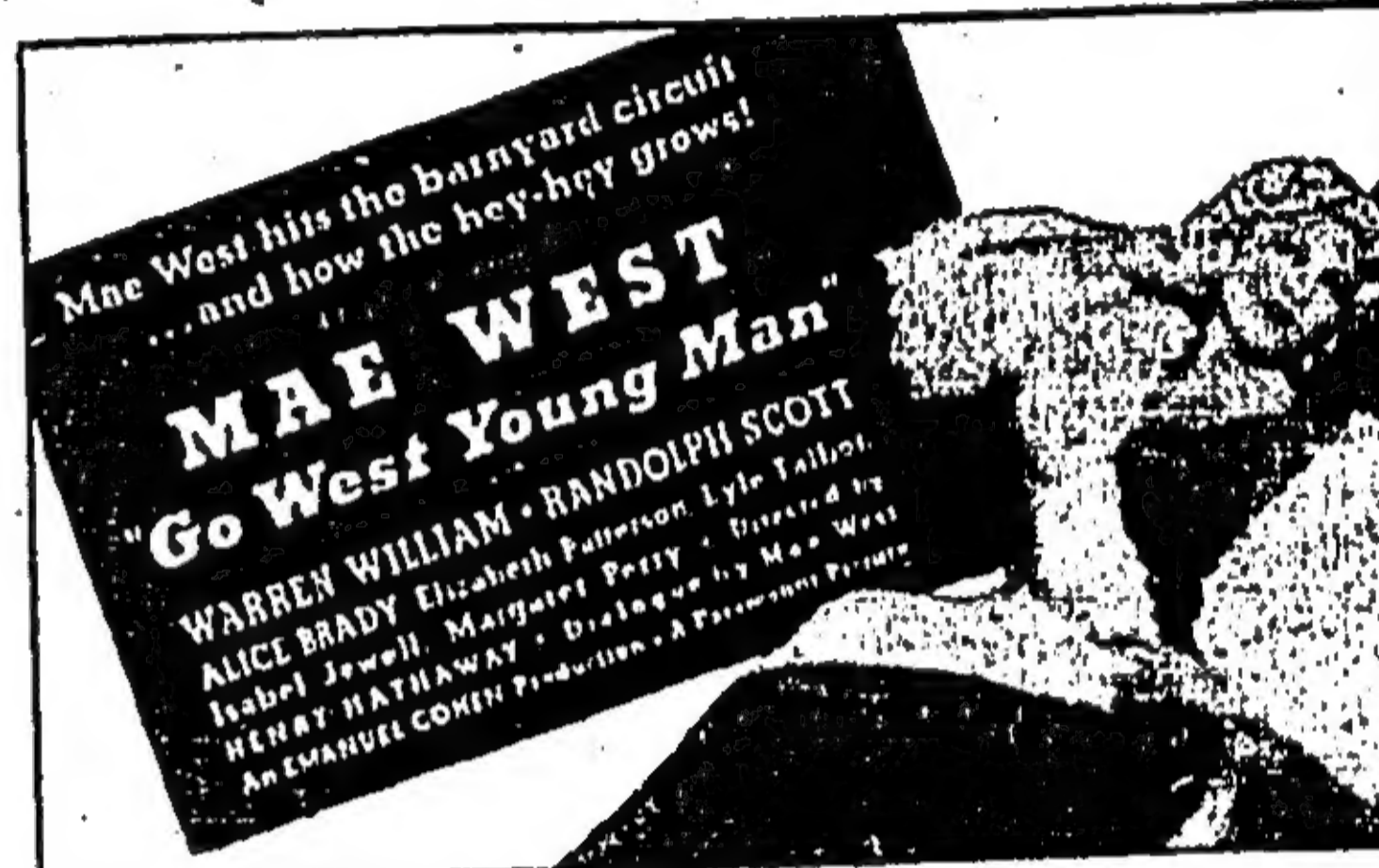
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